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TWICE-A-MONTH | MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST | MAY 1, 1927

FOUNDED 1876 | VOL. 52, No. 9

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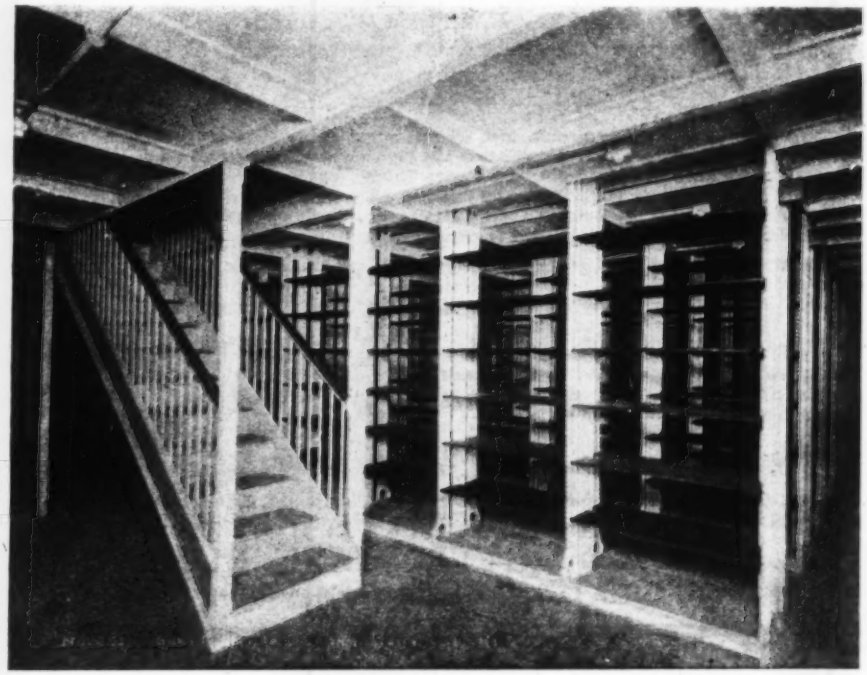

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH MAY 1, 1927

Public Libraries of Ontario

By W. O. CARSON

Provincial Inspector of Public Libraries Ontario Department of Education.

ONTARIO has 505 public libraries. It has not been without one for 127 years. The Province has a first-class library law, a public libraries branch in the provincial Department of Education, a system of paying grants to all public libraries, a library school, a library journal and book-selection guide, a travelling library system, and a library association. The libraries are progressing rapidly, their use having increased by one hundred and twenty-five per cent in the last decade, the expenditure for library purposes by one hundred per cent. and the number of trained librarians from a score to three hundred and seventy-five —all in the same period. Library leaders in the Province are keeping in constant touch and are in active participation in the advances that are being made in the study and application of adult education, standardized library training, library extension, work with boys and girls, etc.

To understand the library field in Ontario, one needs to consider the size of the Province, the distribution of population and the history of the development of the library system. A few words will give the needed background.

Ontario is eleven hundred miles east and west, and something less than that distance north and south. It is three times the size of the British Isles, twice the size of either France or Germany, eight times the size of the State of New York. The library farthest to the east is due north from Albany, N. Y., and the one farthest west is straight north of Minneapolis, Minn. In this vast area, there is a population of three millions of people. It will readily be seen that our library problem differs widely from that of a small, thickly populated country or state.

That part of country now known as Ontario had practically no white population when a government became responsible for its development; therefore, the territory was organized by the government, and in time forms of municipal government were placed on the statutes and a school system was set up. This accounts for the extent of the governmental leadership and the uniformity which obtains in municipal and edu-

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, THE HOME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

cational affairs. Except for the first public library, which existed but for a brief period, there has been governmental connection with all libraries of the Province. The early libraries received cash assistance from the government and also a library law. Up to 1881, the public libraries were mechanics' institutes, and were public only in the sense that all persons could use them on the same terms. Soon after the passing of the free public libraries law, mechanics' institutes rapidly became free public libraries. Ontario public libraries have always had home rule, they set their own standards, they have generous benefits thru the library law and no obligations except that they must be kept open and must be maintained while the by-law voted upon by the people remains in force. The Public Libraries Act is the one law under which all Ontario public libraries are established and maintained.

A word about the form of the provincial government may be of interest here. Education is a provincial and local matter, local powers being granted by the Province. The legislature represents the people. There is no senate. There is a cabinet, each member being an elected member of the legislature. The prime minister and other ministers of the cabinet sit in the House of Assembly, and each minister is entrusted with a portfolio, which places him in charge of a department, the only exceptions being two or three ministers "without portfolio." One of the members of the cabinet is minister of education. One branch of work for which he is responsible is public libraries. He is, therefore, officially interested in the library law and in all votes of money for library purposes. This has been a matter of interest to British and American library leaders, many of them having expressed the opinion that there is a great advantage in public libraries having such direct contact with the government.

The annual vote in the interest of public libraries at present is eighty thousand dollars, of this sum fifty-five thousand dollars is provided for cash grants to library boards.

Chief Features of the Law

1. A library may be established by vote of the electors.

2. The library shall be governed by an appointed board, and the appointing powers are divided in order to insure the independence of the board.

3. A maximum claimable rate is assured for library maintenance. The Public Libraries Act of 1920 is the first act to place the rate on a per capita basis. The older act was based on taxable assessment. As the bases of assessment varied to a great extent thru the Province, it was found that no fraction of a mill on the dollar would work with uniform satisfaction. This clause permits a board to call for a tax of any sum up to a rate that will yield fifty cents per capita of the population, the local assessment roll being the basis upon which the population is determined. A municipal council may by a majority vote increase the rate. In the year 1920, there were few libraries in any country that expended as much as fifty cents per capita from taxation, and it was considered that a claimable rate that would yield fifty cents per capita was a generous one. It is assumed with libraries giving a very large service that the popularity of the institution will induce the local council to vote an increased rate.

4. Provision is made for the payment of cash grants to public libraries, the maximum (under regulations) being $260. Branches receive grants on the same basis as main libraries. The regulations provide for a grant of fifty per cent. on book purchasing (conditionally) up to $100, and fifty per cent on expenditure for periodicals and newspapers up to $100, and a grant of $10 for a reading room that is open a certain number of hours a week; special additional grants are given to small libraries.

5. Power is given to the minister of education to provide other services in the interest of public libraries. This includes the power to maintain a library school, library institutes, the right to pass regulations to govern the distribution of grants, and the right to pass regulations to govern the qualifications of librarians and assistants; the last right has not been exercised up to the present.

The Public Libraries

In describing the public libraries, it is necessary to divide them into classes, as they vary from a comparatively large library system to rural libraries in the open country.

The Toronto Public Library is the only large library system in the Province, and, as the A.L.A. will meet in Toronto this year, it seems desirable not only to treat the library separately but at a length which may seem out of proportion. This city system consists of a main library and sixteen branches, the librarian being George H. Locke, this year's president of the A.L.A. The main library is in the college district, which is not far from the center of the city. The building was constructed chiefly as a large reference and administration library and serves its purpose well and also provides accommodation for a branch circulating library and an art collection. With two exceptions, the municipal library at the City Hall and the Deer Park library, the branches are in regular library buildings, among which are representatives of the temple and older conventional designs, three newer buildings designed after the grammar school of Shakespeare's time, and a few buildings of the most recent design. The Boys' and

WALKERVILLE'S 8500 PEOPLE HAVE A LIBRARY HOUSED IN THE FORMER WALKER RESIDENCE. PRESENTED TO THE TOWN IN MEMORY OF E. CHANDLER WALKER

Girls' House, which forms the central and administrative unit of the children's department, is in an old residence which gives Toronto the first exclusively children's library in the British Empire. Plans for enlarging the main library and building a new Boys' and Girls' Home are under construction.

Several features attract the eye of the visiting librarian in making a tour of this library system. The stress placed on reference service is always a subject of favorable comment. The reference feature is not only largely represented but the material is especially well organized, and the personal service has been developed to a high degree of efficiency. In addition to the regular collection, there is the John Ross Robertson gallery of pictures, illustrative of Canadian history, and a map collection of great value. This reference department is credited with having the largest collection of Canadiana in any library in the world.

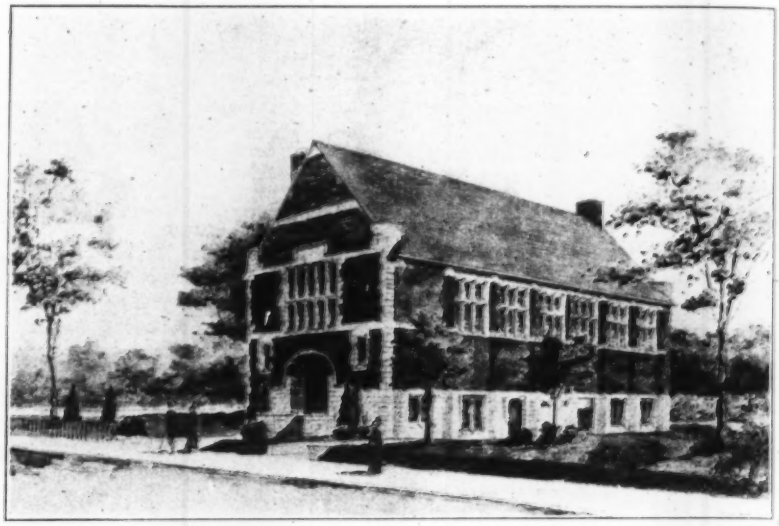
The work in classification and cataloging thruout the whole system serves as an excellent example of modern library technique. The work as seen by the visitor and the administration of the cataloging department have frequently been subjects of favorable comment from visiting librarians.

PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY, TORONTO

The stress placed upon work with boys and girls by the librarian himself and the children's librarians is especially noticeable. Not only the Boys' and Girls' House but a generous amount of space in all the branches is given to accommodation for the younger generation. All the assistants in this department have library school training, and they undergo special instruction in the department.

The personal service to the public is of a high order, and the patrons of of the libraries of Toronto have long known that the library assist-

ant is not a mere clerk but the guide and friend of all who wish library service. While the members of the staff are all members of one library system and co-operate with the chief librarian and with each other, they are not cautioned against having ideas of their own. In technical work and where mutual understanding is necessary rules govern. In all other matters they are enjoined to infuse their own thought and individuality into their work.



THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS THREE BRANCHES, THE EXTERIOR OF WHICH IS DESIGNED AFTER THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF SHAKESPEARE'S TIME

With few exceptions, all members of the staff have had library school training. This is largely due to the fact that this library co-operates with the Department of Education in carrying on library school work. The members of the staff have a library association. While the library school is in session, the monthly meetings are held with the library school students. Visiting speakers never fail to make commendatory remarks about the *esprit de corps* of the staff members and the real library spirit that prevails amongst the assistants.

Three libraries, Ottawa (119,000), Hamilton (122,000), and London (65,000), come in the next group and form a trio of comparatively large libraries. They are doing excellent work and are remarkable for their success in reaching the public. Two of them have a circulation of six books per capita. They are conducted along modern lines. Each has a main library and from two to four branches. Ottawa has a separate Boys' and Girls' House. Since Ottawa is the capital of Canada and access to the parliamentary library is easy, the people have unusual opportunities for extensive reference service. One-third of the population is of French origin, and the literature of these people is well represented in the main library and especially in a branch which is situated in the French district. The Hamilton Public Library, with handsome main building, is serving in an industrial community and is adapting its service to meet the wants of industry as well as those of the general reader. London is an educational as well as a commercial center and has emphasized service to students, teachers and professors.

Twenty-one smaller cities, population ranging from fifteen thousand to thirty-five thousand, furnish us with an admirable group of public libraries. With these, we are still within the range of institutions that can employ a trained librarian and from two to five trained assistants. Four of these libraries have one branch each and the others are represented by a single building. The majority are housed in modern library buildings. The Ontario Library School has reached every one of them to some purpose, and the per capita use of this group is somewhat greater than that of the larger city libraries. The character of the work is similar to that of the larger city libraries, except that it is not as highly specialized and the range of services is not so wide. All give a fair amount of reference service, each has a children's librarian, modern methods of classification and cataloging are in use, and some of them are experimenting in adult education service. Ontario is especially proud of the work that is being done by these libraries.

Large towns form the next group of twenty-five libraries. All of them are in a position to employ a trained librarian, but all have not yet done so. The majority of the libraries in this group are striving to give service that approaches the kind and quality given in the larger centers in as far as their limited means will permit.

Thirty libraries form the small town group. Difficulties begin to appear in libraries of this type. A few of them have reached such a high degree of merit that the possibilities of the

THREE SMALL COMMUNITIES—ALLISTON, GLENCOE, AND NORWOOD—USED THIS PLAN AND DIVIDED THE ARCHITECT'S FEES

whole group have been proven. These libraries are unable to pay the salary that would be asked by a trained librarian from the provincial library field, but they can pay a fair living salary to a local girl of fair talent. The Department of Education has at present under consideration the establishment of a junior type of school that might serve libraries of this kind. It is thought that a brief junior course of training for librarians in small towns would be a free service that could be added to the regular grants on the ground that it would add tremendously to their value in the form of better and more economical service. This type of library and the rural library are receiving special attention at present. For some time past a special instructor from the Department of Education has visited these libraries to give instruction in classification, loan system, accession work, etc.

Four hundred libraries are in the "very small" class. They are situated in villages and rural communities. The number is due largely to the legislative grants. It is safe to say that twenty per cent of the income of these libraries is derived from the legislative grant. In addition to the regular grants, extra sums ranging from five to twenty dollars are given as a reward for incomes over certain stated amounts, which encourages the library that is spending from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars each year to increase it to three hundred dollars. Of course, this group has a few show libraries. One of them is situated in a community building that was presented to the hamlet by a benefactor at a cost of $250,000. The building contains a theater and other rooms for community use in addition to the library room. The book collection is wonderful, and the librarian is a university graduate. A visit to the place will give a visitor a real representation of what might be called a librarian's dream come true. Another small library in this class is remarkable for quality of books read and for the personal influence that is brought to bear on the reading of the community by volunteer workers. But the great majority of these libraries are struggling and the library boards must work hard for the successful existence of their little institution.

The weakness of this system is that the administrative units are so small and the little libraries are not in a very good position to benefit by interchange of books, etc. They have no nearby trained librarian with authority to insure the best possible results. It is hoped that before long a solution of the difficulties will be reached. The large territory and the more or less scattered population render the introduction of the county library system rather difficult. It is possible that in the near future some county or other form of library system will be attempted here and there in the most promising sections of the Province.

While Ontario has 505 organized public libraries amongst its population of three millions, there are nearly one million in the Province without library service. This should not be surprising when we think of the vast stretches of territory in New Ontario. Travelling libraries serve to a limited extent in the unserved parts of the Province. The Department of Education has about six hundred travelling library stations. In library extension in rural Ontario and in the placing of travelling libraries, the Department of Education has a strong ally in the Women's Institutes, a wonderful organization that is represented in a thousand communities in the rural districts.

Our latest innovation is the school and library car, which was described and illustrated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in the fall of 1926. After six months' experience, the teachers who

handle these libraries on rails report a large patronage on the part of the people of the far north. The cars are serving now in two pioneer sections, and there is reason to believe that the use of school cars will be extended over greater territory.

The library idea has not by any means been completely sold in Ontario. There is still considerable indifference. We cherish the hope, however, that, if we make as much progress in the next quarter century as we have accomplished in the last, we shall come close to our ideal of seeing every man, woman and child in the Province within reach of the helpful influence of modern public library service.

The Bibliographer Month by Month — II

being the borrowed reflections of a Checker of the Union List of Serials. s2(Prov.ed)1-6, sup.6, 7-10, O 1926-Jl 1927.

O:1(A) Alas! Checker findeth 'the end is not yet!

. . . . . .

And what's to show for all my pain?
Let me lie abed and rest.
Ten thousand times I've done my best
And all's to do again.

N:2(B) Each fair page beareth its spot of *red*.

Out, damned spot! out, I say!—
One: two: why, then 'tis time to do't,—

. . . . . .

Yet, who would have thought the Prov. ed. would have so many 'additions and corrections' in it?

D:3(C) Section C goeth in. Checker findeth still 'New titles' for A and B, but hath been warned: "Nothing received later will be included."

All past things are past and over,
Tasks are done and tears are shed.
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover.

. . . . . .

Only the new days are our own,
Today is ours and ours alone.

Ja:4(D-F) The way groweth brighter: the task groweth lighter: D-F goeth in on time.

The sun is down, the evening come,
The weary toilers all at home,
And grateful calmness, peace and rest
Succeed today's distracting haste.

F:5(G-I) Come inquiries: Last vol.? Last date? Verify!

Ours not to reason why,
Ours but to answer, or try,
Queries six hundred.

Mr:6(J-L, M) Captain calls: Full speed ahead!

Thou, too, speed on, oh Checker late!
Speed on, oh Union List, long and great!
A long sweep, lads, and a strong sweep, boys,
And a song as along we go!

—6 sup(Non Roman) **Our Editor findeth still some work for idle hands to do.**

Ap:7(N-O) Come yet more inquiries: Ct Y reports 'Closed.' Do you agree?

More and more, more and more,
Still there's more to follow.
* * * * * *
When Checkers disagree, who shall decide?

My:8(P-R) Checker gathereth courage and strength for the last lap.

Not to the strong is the battle,
Not to the swift is the race,
But to the true and the faithful
Victory is promised. . . .

Je:9(S) June cometh on apace. Checking loseth somewhat of its thrill.

What is so rare as a day in June?
* * * * * *
This is gospel weathah sho',
Hills is sort o' hazy,
Meddah's lebel as a flo',
Callin' to de lazy,
Sky all white wif streaks o' blue,
Sunshine softly gleamin',
D'aint no work hits right to do,
Nuthin's right but dreamin'.

Jl:10(T-Z) The goal! The goal! Union List winneth!

I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of—rejoicing.

LAURA A. PECK,
University of Illinois Library.

Albany Library Exhibit

SIX inch figurines which represented workers for whom the library had books, attracted hundreds of people to the Albany Public Library booth at a recent Building and Industrial Exposition held in one of the city's armories.

"The Library Has Books for Them All," was the legend on each of the two tables which held the figures. On one table were an advertiser, an accountant, a salesman, a bank clerk, a contractor and a stenographer (a bewitching red-haired flapper of great attractions). On the other was a carpenter, a mason, a plumber, an electrician, a mechanic and a realtor.

Each figurine was engaged in characteristic work. The stenographer was at her typewriter, with her notebook and eraser beside her. An over-sized scrap basket at her elbow, a pencil stuck in her flaming hair, her miniature clock, telephone, telephone book, blotters, typewriter pad and ink-well caused considerable amusement.

(*Concluded on page* 471)

College and University Libraries of Ontario

By NATHAN VAN PATTEN
Librarian of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

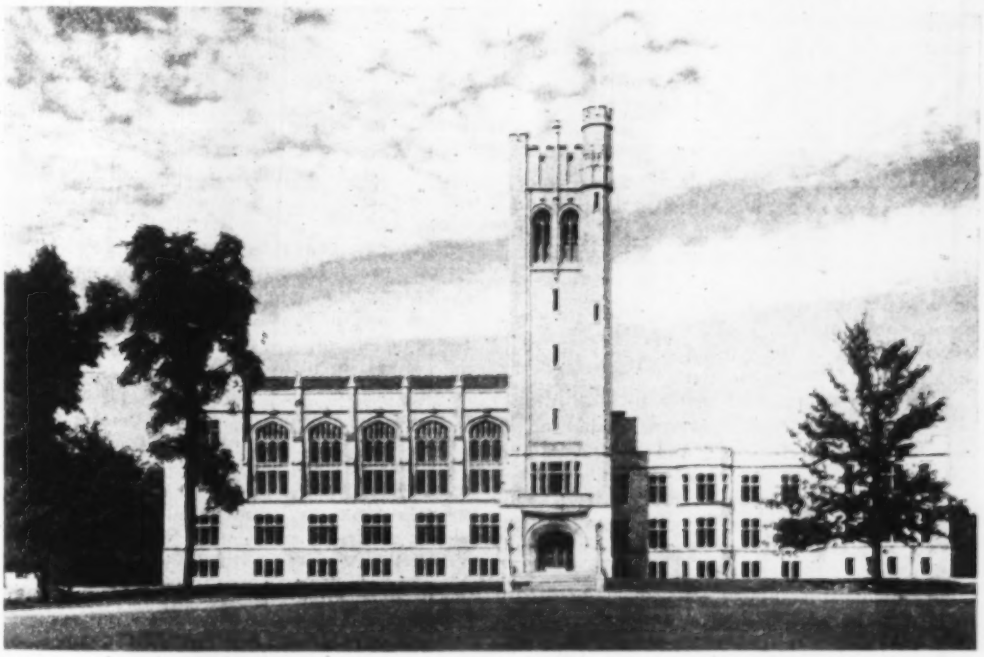
THE development of college and university libraries in Canada has been influenced by the culture of four other lands. In the Maritime Provinces early settlements were made by both the French and English. As a result of the American Revolution many Loyalists removed from New England to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The French began the development of educational institutions in Quebec at the very beginning of their settlement there. Many Loyalists also settled in Quebec, and in 1791 this Province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. At this time the population of the Upper Province was about 12,000. Upper Canada later became the Province of Ontario.

King's College, now one of the colleges of the University of Toronto, was established in 1843. Queen's College at Kingston was chartered in 1841. These two institutions represented respectively the interest in education of the English and Scottish elements in the Province.

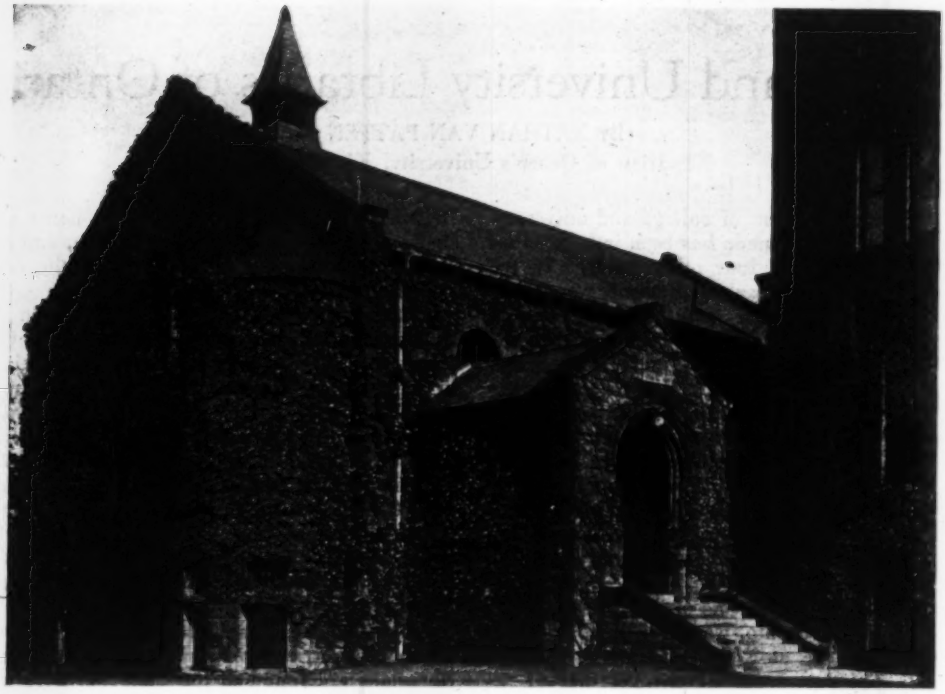
University of Ottawa was incorporated in 1849 as the College of Bytown, its name was changed in 1861 to College of Ottawa, and the present title adopted in 1866. It is the only French University in the Province.

As a result of this diversity in population the various higher institutions of learning in Ontario show the influence of similar institutions in England, Scotland and France. Of course, such influences extended to the libraries of these institutions. At a later period with the development of modern library methods, in which the librarians of the United States took a very active part, Canadian libraries adopting these methods began to resemble very closely similar libraries in the United States. As a result, at the present time the libraries of Canada and the United States represent a unit in the library world. The organization and administration of the libraries in both countries are very similar—American librarians are found in the Canadian field and many Canadian librarians are on the staffs of American libraries.

There are two principal centres of library ac-



THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO OCCUPIES TWO FLOORS TO THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE MAIN UNIVERSITY BUILDING ERECTED IN 1921



CASTLE MEMORIAL HALL HOUSES MASTER UNIVERSITY'S LIBRARY AND CHAPEL

tivity in the Province of Ontario—Ottawa and Toronto. The library situation in Ottawa, the Canadian capital, is very similar to that existing in Washington.

Library of Parliament

The Library of Parliament bears the same relation to the Canadian Government that the Library of Congress does to that of the United States. It will no doubt eventually be the greatest Canadian library and one of the great libraries of the world.

At present, it contains over 400,000 volumes, including many rare and costly books, and is rapidly growing. It is administered jointly by two librarians, a recognition of the bi-lingual status of Canada.

An annual supplement to the catalog of the Library of Parliament is issued, containing a classified list of all books and pamphlets received during the year. This constitutes an important source of information upon current Canadian publications. The library possesses the privilege of receiving copies of all books and pamphlets copyrighted in Canada.

The various government departments maintain important special libraries for staff use. Collections of this character are connected with the Department of Agriculture; Bureau of Statistics; Forestry Branch; Department of Interior; Geological Survey and Mines Branch, Department of Mines. The Canadian Forestry Association also maintains a special library in Ottawa.

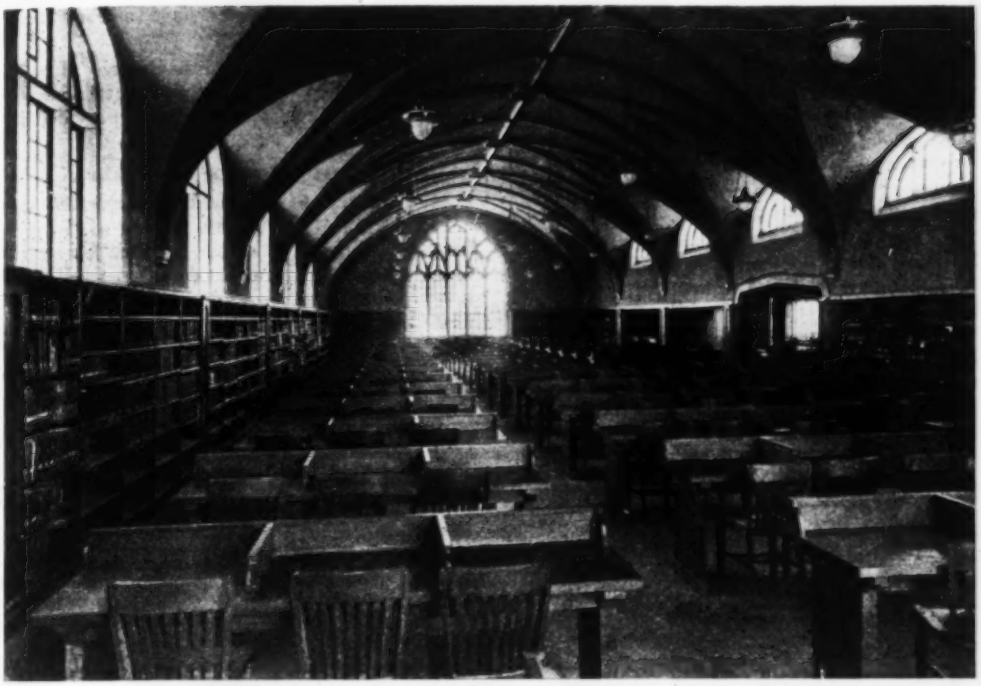
Public Archives, Dominion of Canada

Archive administration is in a very advanced state of development in Canada. This department is under the direction of Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, Deputy Minister and Keeper of Public Records, and occupies a splendid fire-proof building especially designed for the purpose which it serves. The collections include official files, an extensive collection of historical manuscripts, early Canadian pamphlets, maps and charts, paintings and engravings.

This institution is a Mecca for specialists in, and students of, Canadian history. Certain of the courses in history offered by Queen's University during the summer are given at the Archives in Ottawa. The staff of the Archives is responsible for a long series of publications of the greatest importance to Canadian historical research, including calendars of various manuscript collections, catalogs of Canadian pamphlets, portraits and similar works.

University of Toronto Library

The most important university library in the Province of Ontario is that of the University of Toronto. This was established in 1843 as the library of King's College. In 1890 the entire collection was destroyed by fire and the present library has been built up since that date.



READING ROOM OF QUEENS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AT KINGSTON

In the report for year ending June 30th, 1926, of Mr. S. W. Wallace, the librarian of the University of Toronto, the total number of bound volumes is stated to be 211,180 and of pamphlets 73,014. I am advised by Mr. Wallace that this is rather an underestimate, and that the number of bound volumes and pamphlets probably exceeds 300,000.

Approximately two thousand serials and periodicals are currently received, other periodicals taken by the Canadian Institute are also housed in the university library, constituting what is probably the largest collection of scientific and foreign language periodicals in Canada.

Recently a depository set of Library of Congress cards has been added to the equipment of the library.

This library has over twenty incunabula, its collections of Italian and Spanish literature are notable, and there is a special fund for developing the collections devoted to French-Canadian literature.

Queen's University Library

Queen's University was chartered in 1841 as Queen's College; it is not definitely known how soon after this date the library was established, but it is naturally inferred that some books would have been acquired very soon after this.

The university library has had its greatest period of development during the last three years, this development being stimulated by the erection of the new Douglas Library Building and by modernizing the library equipment and service, including re-classification and re-cataloging.

At the present time the library contains about 175,000 volumes, this total including books in the general and medical libraries, which are housed in the same building and administered by the same staff. There are a number of departmental libraries connected with the science faculty not included in this total.

The library has a number of special collections. Dr. Lorne Pierce of Toronto established the Lorne Pierce Collection of Canadian literature and history in 1924. This collection is especially rich in Canadian poetry and includes the most complete collection of the works of Bliss Carman existing in a public institution. The library received in 1925 the Shortt-Haydon collection of portraits and views relating to Canada.

The United Church of Canada in eastern Ontario has made Queen's University Library its official depository for records. The library is also very rich in Canadian Presbyteriana.

Printed cards corresponding closely in form to those of the Library of Congress are now being issued for Canadian books, for which Library of Congress cards are not available. These cards are sent to fourteen libraries in the United States and Canada, for use in union catalogs.

University of Western Ontario Library

The University of Western Ontario, in London, had practically no library until 1917 and depended largely for library service upon the London Public Library, which bought generously along lines suited to the needs of the university. In that year, however, a library committee was appointed and a definite library policy inaugurated.

In August, 1918, Mr. John David Barnett of Stratford, Ont., presented to the university his private library of more than forty thousand bound volumes, together with many thousand pamphlets, clippings, etc. The private library of Mr. C. R. Somerville of London, consisting of over two thousand volumes, has also been presented to the university. The libraries of the university today contain eighty thousand volumes, eleven thousand of which are in the Medical School Library.

The Medical School Library contains 120 complete files of medical and scientific journals and currently receives over two hundred periodicals and publications of learned societies.

The general library contains one of the best collections of books relating to Shakespeare to be found in Canada—more than 1,500 bound volumes and many pamphlets.

The library is the depository for the records of the Society of Friends in Canada, and many of their original records have already been placed in trust there.

The University of Western Ontario offers a three-year course in library and secretarial science, part of the instruction being provided by the library staff.

McMaster University Library

The library of McMaster University was established in 1881 as the library of Toronto Baptist College. At the present time it contains above twenty-eight thousand volumes. The library contains very complete sets of the official government publications of Great Britain, beginning with 1912, and is rich in Baptist historical material; unfortunately, however, the Baptistiana are not classified or cataloged, but plans are being made to remedy this situation in the near future.

University of Ottawa Library

The University of Ottawa has a well selected library of twenty-five thousand volumes. The students also have access to the Library of Parliament and other government libraries in Ottawa.

Ontario Agricultural College Library

Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, was established in 1874, and had a library from the beginning. During the early years the appropriation for library purposes was very

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY AT GUELPH

small, apparently about three hundred dollars a year.

In 1901, the Massey family of Toronto presented the Ontario Government with $40,000, to be used for the erection and furnishing of a building, to be used as a hall and library at the Ontario Agricultural College. This building is known as Massey Hall and Library. The library occupies the upper floor and consists of a large bright reading room, a periodical room and two offices, there are three levels of modern bookstacks with an ultimate capacity for seventy-five thousand volumes.

The library at present has about thirty-four thousand volumes on its shelves. It is a general library, stressing, however, as is natural, the literature of agriculture.

The collection of reports, bulletins and circulars issued by the Departments of Agriculture and experiment stations of the United States and Canada—Federal, State and Provincial—is probably more complete than that of any other Canadian library.

The following librarians have very kindly supplied information concerning their libraries: Mr. W. S. Wallace, University of Toronto; Dr. Fred Landon, University of Western Ontario; Miss Annie O. Hallett, Ontario Agricultural College Library; Miss Dorothy M. Hallford, McMaster University Library. I have in many cases quoted verbatim from such communications and wish to acknowledge here the kind co-operation that I have received.

His Majesty's Stationery Office

By ANGUS FLETCHER

Librarian of the British Library of Information

THERE has always seemed to the writer something inappropriate about the title of the office which undertakes the duties of publisher of the official documents of Great Britain. In the United States the corresponding office is called the Government Printing Office, and in Canada "the King's Printer." The explanation of the title is that in the beginning this office was a stationery office pure and simple, and even today the publishing side of the duties of the Stationery Office is only one of its manifold services.

Its establishment was a result of Burke's Act for Economical Reform of 1782, up to which time the right to supply stationery for the Government services had been granted as a monopoly to some person in favour at Court. In 1780 Horace Walpole, who was then the fortunate holder of this monopoly, told the investigating committee that it was worth some £4,000 a year to him. Even then the Government came off better than in the days of Charles II, if we may judge by the picture Pepys gives us. He tells of putting his family to the task of ruling up some paper required for use in his office, when secretary to the Navy Office. Later he arranged for this to be done by an elderly woman living in one of the back streets of Westminster. His personal interest in the matter, it must be added, was not due so much to the lack of an assistant to whom he could entrust the transaction as to the fact that the lady had a very pleasing daughter, whom he was never loth to visit!

When in 1786 the new Stationery Office entered upon its duties, it embarked upon a career not even dimly envisaged by its founders. In less than one hundred and fifty years, from a mere buying agency, employing some thirty or forty persons and expending perhaps a few thousand pounds, it has grown into one of the largest publishers, printers, and distributors in the United Kingdom with a staff consisting of 1694 persons and an estimated expenditure of the office amounting to £2,260,954.

The publication of official documents is a relatively recent development in English parliamentary history. It is true that the proposal was considered as early as 1641, during the struggles against Charles I, when Parliament, still doubtful of its right to publish documents, debated fiercely on the question whether the Grand Remonstrance should be printed "by order of the House of Commons." But it was not until 1837 that official documents were finally made available to the public, in the form of the regularly issued "Parliamentary Papers" as we know them to-day. The publication of "Non-Parliamentary Papers" is of still later origin.

The wide circulation achieved by official publications in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since they were first made available is remarkable in view of the popular prejudice against the "blue book" as the embodiment of dullness. The value of British Government publications (excluding those of the Patent Office), sold during 1925 was about $750,000, and there is in addition the large free circulation. This has been due, of course, to the stupendous developments in the political and industrial world of the past century; but it is also due in large part to the merit of the publications themselves.

They have a high reputation for accuracy and, when opporunity is offered, often achieve a worthy literary style. They are often the best, if not the sole, reliable sources of information on many aspects of political and economic life. Moreover, altho legislation, foreign affairs, and the details of administration are the obvious fields of official publications, those of Great Britain include extremely valuable books containing historical and archaeological records, and contributions to science and education, the value of which is freely conceded by students.

A few words here on the subject of the catalogs of British official publications may be pertinent to this article. In the first place the official documents published by the Stationery Office are at present classified as parliamentary papers and non-parliamentary papers. Prior to 1923 the latter were called Stationery Office publications. Parliamentary papers relate to matters before Parliament, or, theoretically at least, to matters on which Parliament wishes to be informed, or matters on which the government for the time being may wish to inform Parliament. Of these groups the first two may be either House of Lords papers or House of Commons papers; these last group is called the "Command Papers," i. e. papers presented to Parliament "by command" of the King (the executive). After each session an index to the papers issued therein is published under the title *Numerical List and Index to Sessional Printed Papers*. Since 1922 these have been included also in the *Consolidated List of Government Publications*. Prior to that date there was, in addition to the *Numerical List* above mentioned a *Quarterly List of Parliamentary Publications*, that for the last quarter in each year covering the whole year.

Non-parliamentary papers are issued under the authority of the various departments of administration and are classified under the names of the departments responsible for their contents, in alphabetically numbered *Lists*. Until 1920 they were comprised in a *Catalogue of Works (other than Parliamentary Papers and Acts of Parliament) published by His Majesty's Stationery Office*. In 1921 a *Quarterly List of Official Publications . . . issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office* was published, that for the last quarter of the year being cumulative for the year. In 1922 this *List* was combined with that of "Parliamentary Papers" (see above) under the title *Consolidated List of Parliamentary and Stationery Office Publications. Issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office from 1st January to 31st December, 1922*, which in the following year became simply the *Consolidated List of Government Publications issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office from, etc.*," the present form of the title. There are now also a *Daily List* and a monthly selected list known as *His Majesty's Stationery Office Monthly Circular of Recent Selected Publications*.

Most of the earlier catalogs are out of print. Moreover, as one goes farther back various problems present themselves to the librarian, into which it is not now possible to enter.

One of these is, however, of considerable interest to librarians in the United States who have hitherto found the parliamentary papers sufficient for their needs. I refer to the tendency in recent years to transfer documents formerly issued as parliamentary papers to the non-parliamentary group. Thus, subscribers to the parliamentary papers prior to the War were supplied with such publications as the exceedingly valuable *Reports* of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, the *Annual Statement of Trade*, and a number of other statistical publications which now appear as non-parliamentary papers. The explanation lies in the fact that the parliamentary papers represent a higher cost to the taxpayer, for reasons which need not be gone into here, and by placing the works referred to on the non-parliamentary list a considerable saving was effected for the taxpayer. At the same time no reduction in the subscription price of parliamentary papers could be made because of the greatly increased cost of production. The prices, it may be explained, are not fixed arbitrarily, but with a view to recoupment of the cost of production, excluding the cost of compilation, authorship, etc. The practical effect so far as many libraries are concerned is that several important series are no longer included in collections of British official publications, to remedy which defect they must either take all non-parliamentary as well as parliamentary papers, or select their supplementary desiderata from the former list. In view of the foregoing a brief description of some of the more important publications that are now comprised within the non-parliamentary group may be of interest.

Legal

The *Public General Acts of Parliament*, as distinct from the *Local and Private Acts*, have been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office since 1836, separately, and, at the end of every year, in a bound volume fully indexed, with a table showing the effect of the year's legislation. An index to the *Local and Private Acts* is also published annually. There is in addition a complete guide to the statutes issued annually under the title *Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes*, in two volumes, the first of which sets forth in chronological order all the Statutes passed since the year A.D. 1235 with an indication of subsequent repealing Acts, while the second volume is a subject index to all the statutes on the Statute Book. A complete collection of all statutes in force from the

earliest times, known as the *Statutes Revised*, is also published, the last volume of which, issued in 1909, carried the series up to 1900. A large and increasingly important body of legislation is effected by regulation under the authority of an act of parliament or the royal prerogative. These regulations are known as *Statutory Rules and Orders*, of which an annual volume is published (each being also published separately as proclaimed). An index to all *Statutory Rules and Orders* in force is issued triennially. The first volume of the *Statutory Rules and Orders* contained those in force in 1903[1] after which they appeared annually. It should be noted, however, that those Rules enacted under the Defence of the Realm Act during the war period were not included in these volumes, but were published separately in five volumes under the title *Manual of Emergency Legislation*. In addition to the above routine publications there are specially edited issues of *Acts Relating to Customs, Excise, and Death Duties*, and a compilation of the laws of the British Dominions, etc., relating to income taxes and cognate taxes, entitled *Income Taxes in the British Dominions*.

So much for legislation. There are also volumes giving decisions in the courts on disputed points of tax laws, an index to which is also published. The Stationery Office also published *The Judgments of Lord Chancellor Birkenhead, 1919-1922*, as well as volumes among the historical publications which are of great interest to the legal historian, such as the *Black Book of the Admiralty*,[2] etc.

Economics

It is in this field that British official publications are most frequently used at the British Library of Information. The best method of keeping in touch with the publications on commercial matters is by following the weekly *Board of Trade Journal*, in which those on economic subjects are noticed as they appear. Incidentally, it may be remarked that this *Journal* contains very useful information on current affairs in the business world, such as exhibitions, regulations affecting trade, customs provisions, etc. The British Library has noted also that the *Reports on Economic, Financial and Commercial Conditions* in various parts of the world, prepared by the British consuls and trade commissioners, are much in demand in the United States. The volumes of trade statistics should be noticed. There is, first, the *Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions*, contained in four foolscap volumes and constituting the most detailed information on the subject. Then there are the *Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom*, which are issued for each month of the year as a parliamentary paper. There are also the *Accounts Relating to the Trade and Commerce of Certain Foreign Countries and British Countries Overseas*. These are issued four times a year as a non-parliamentary publication. They necessarily relate only to those countries which publish monthly or quarterly statements of their foreign trade. Besides these, there is the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom*. Finally, there is the *Guide to Current Official Statistics*.

As would be expected, there are a number of important publications relating to shipping, such as the *Ocean Passages of the World*, the *Manual of Seamanship* and the *Dictionary of Naval Equivalents*, all of which are of international value. So are also the Admiralty charts and pilot books, used by all ocean-going ships.

While in industrial matters most official publications are necessarily local in application all manufacturing countries are interested in the development of industrial arbitration and social machinery. The operation of the Trade Boards Acts and the Industrial Court on Trade Disputes can be followed thru these publications. Of even wider interest, however, are the extremely important series embodying the results of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, a sub-division of the Medical Research Council instituted in 1914. These reports, relating as they do to scientific and psychological problems involved in modern industry, have been in demand among industrial experts in the United States.

The latest Census is that of 1921, which contains statistics of occupations, industries and work places. These volumes, in conjunction with those for the Census of Production in 1925 (of which the first seven preliminary reports are now available) will constitute the most recent and most valuable collection of statistics relating to industrial England.

Before leaving the field of economics it is interesting to note that in many of the more important official investigations of economic and sociological problems in England the services of eminent economists have been available. Thus, the late Professor Marshall gave evidence before the Gold and Silver Commission in the years 1887-8 and the Commission on the Aged Poor in 1893. Professor Pigou served on the Royal Commission on Income Tax as well as on the Cunliffe Currency Committee and was also the author of a *Memorandum on the Fiscal Policy of International Trade*, published as a parliamentary paper in 1908.

Education

In the field of education there are a number of studies which are of more than local interest, such as those entitled *Natural Science, Modern Studies, Classics, and Humanism, The Differen-*

[1] No longer available.
[2] No longer available.

tiation of Curricula between the Sexes in Secondary Schools, and *Psychological Tests of Educable Capacity*, all of which are well-known to American educationalists.

Research

In the field of Public Health the reports of the Medical Research Council are of high standing in the medical and scientific world, as are also the publications on science and technology. Chief among the latter works are the reports of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Research Reports of the Air Ministry, the Geological Survey and the National Physical Laboratory. The Library has noted a considerable demand in the United States for these publications, suggesting that scientists in this country are following them closely. There has been particular interest in the series of reports on colloid chemistry. Another of the reports, dealing with the scientific cleaning and restoration of museum exhibits, is of special interest to museums and art galleries.

The subjects dealt with by these departmental publications are chemistry, food preservation and medical science, fuel and explosives, physics, aeronautics, metallurgy, geology and mineralogy, botany and forestry, astronomy, meteorology, and various branches of engineering and building construction.

Political and Historical

Of an historical character there is a group which is of special interest, namely the documents relating to the administration of the Empire, and to the conduct of foreign affairs. These possess the widest possible appeal, if only for geographic reasons. Among them are the reports of the colonial administrations, which constitute an annual survey of all aspects of development of the British colonies (as distinct from the Dominions) and the mandated territories. There is the compendious and at the same time very readable annual report entitled the *Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India*, formerly compiled by Professor Rushbrook Williams and now by Mr. John Coatman.

The Foreign Office issues the various treaties with foreign powers (with Index), which form part of the *British and Foreign State Papers*, or *Hertslet's Commercial Treaties*, as those collections are issued. To these must be added the text of diplomatic documents and such works as the *Catalogue of Printed Books in the Library of the Foreign Office*, which constitutes a bibliography on such subjects as arbitration, commerce, communications, diplomacy, finance, frontiers, the League of Nations, international congresses and treaties, voyages and travels, the Great War, etc.

Of great interest at the moment is the *Official History of the War*, the publication of which is being shared with Messrs. Longmans, Green & Company, Messrs. Macmillan & Company, Ltd., Mr. John Murray and the Oxford University Press. The *British Official Documents on the Origins of the War* is being published in eleven volumes of which the first to be issued is Volume XI, covering the outbreak of the war. This series is under the editorship of the well-known British historians, Messrs. G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley, and the volume in question has been prepared by Mr. J. W. Headlam Morley, historical adviser to the Foreign Office.

One of the most fascinating series of publications is that of the historical records of Great Britain, which now run into hundreds of volumes issued during the past century. To the student who would otherwise have to spend years of toil among the masses of old and ill-written manuscripts in the Public Record Office, these are indeed a boon. There remain a vast number of unpublished documents, work on which is delayed by the expense involved, but those already available are indispensable to the student of English history. There are, in addition to the foregoing, the results of researches among foreign archives which have been found to contain papers relative to English history. So far these have not extended beyond France, Italy and Spain, the best known of which are the *Venetian State Papers*. The Record office has also undertaken the publication of some of the most famous chronicles of the Middle Ages, under the editorship of well-known historians, including Bishop Stubbs.

Another great series under this category consists of the original documents comprising the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which was appointed "to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and institutions, which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary or Scientific History of Great Britain." Among those already published are the famous Stuart papers belonging to H. M. the King. A feature of these publications is the excellent indexes with which they are provided.

From what has been said it will be clear to the reader that the non-parliamentary group of publications now includes many essential documents, and has become quite as important to the student of British affairs as the older series of parliamentary papers.

I may perhaps conclude this brief survey with the observation that the progress made in the past century in bringing the complexities of administration clearly before the public thru official publications is one of the most encouraging aspects of parliamentary government in Great Britain of which His Majesty's Stationery Office is a worthy instrument.

Instalment Buying—A List of References

COMPILED BY MARY ETHEL JAMESON

Librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City

THE following list of references supplements the bibliography published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of May 15, 1926.

Installment buying, or Consumers' credit, as the economists are calling the movement, far from diminishing in interest seems to have gained momentum as the months have passed and there has been a generous share of discussion during the year devoted to this widespread practice as evidenced by the list which follows.

The Academy of Political Science of New York set aside part of the session in November, 1926, to a consideration of the various phases of the subject, calling upon economists, bankers and business men of outstanding reputation to express their opinions as to the evils and dangers, advantages and soundness of the far-reaching credit system of "a dollar down and a dollar a week" which seems to have invaded every market from refrigerators, radios and raiment to medical care and education.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has published a monograph embodying the results of an extensive survey made by Dr. W. C. Plummer, appointed under the S. N. Patton Fellowship to make the investigation.

A few of the articles appearing prior to May, 1926, have been included in this list as they had not come to my attention at the time of compiling the earlier list.

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Brief summary of the report of the commission which has never been printed or made public in its entirety.

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Two More Chairs at the Library of Congress

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on April 17th of the endowment of two more chairs at the Library of Congress, one in American History, thru a gift of $75,000 from William Evarts Benjamin of New York, and the other in Fine Arts from the Carnegie Corporation, which appropriated a like amount. The income from both funds is to be used as an honorarium in addition to the regular government stipend paid to the incumbent of the chair. These are not the first chairs to be endowed at the Library, since a specialist in Music was assured by an item in Mrs. Frederic Coolidge's endowment of the Music Division two years ago. Other endowments for some specific service of the Library include one from James B. Wilbur for reproductions of source material for American history and one from R. R. Bowker for bibliographic enterprise. The two recent gifts were made some weeks ago, but their public announcement has awaited the formal acceptance of them by the Trust Fund Board, with the approval of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, whose approval obviates the necessity of putting a bill thru Congress.

"The endowments are not to relieve the government of its duty; nor are they required because the government is doing little for the institution," said Herbert Putnam in announcing the gifts. "They come because the government has already done, and is doing, so much. They are not to subsidize the governmental part of the enterprise, but to utilize this great establishment, which the government has created, for the promotion of certain objects with which the government fully sympathizes but to which it cannot well apply the public funds. . . . In each case there is recognition of the unique opportunity for service and for influence afforded here: the remarkable collections, the elaborate 'plant', apparatus, and organization, the numerous, diverse and far reaching relations, and the outstanding position of the institution as the National Library, in the National Capital, which is increasingly the center for efforts in science, in literature, and in the arts, and for the diffusion of them. . . . One may, therefore, foresee many such funds; some applicable to the acquisition of material—the material of distinction to which government appropriations cannot reach; others for the endowment of 'Chairs': since, besides the three new Chairs now pro-

vided, many others are needed: for Bibliology, for Cartography (complementing that for History), for Sciences (pure and applied), for Law, for Economics, for Sociology, for Semitic, Slavic, and Oriental Literature (three distinct chairs, corresponding to our notable collections in these three fields), to mention only some of the major subjects."

The purpose of Mr. Benjamin in making his gift, as stated in his letter to the Librarian of Congress as secretary of the Trust Fund Board, is "to ensure in that position [chief of the Division of Manuscripts] a competent specialist of attainments superior to those which could be secured and retained under the Government stipend alone; the effect being through the endowment to establish in the Library a 'Chair of American History', and the surplus of the annual income, if any, beyond the above amount [$3,200] for the honorarium, shall be applicable to material for the historical collections of the Library, or the service of them, as the Librarian may determine to be useful." "In considering the means by which interest in the Fine Arts may be developed in the United States," wrote the president of the Carnegie Corporation, "the Trustees . . . recognize that the Division of Prints (which includes also the Department of the Fine Arts) of the Library of Congress may exercise a considerable influence in promoting an appreciation and understanding of the Fine Arts in this country; and that the amount and quality of this influence will depend upon the qualities and abilities of the specialist in conduct of the Division."

Apart from these gifts of money, the Library, as a result of its recently adopted policy of frankly advertising its needs, has received a gift of prime importance in the form of a copy of the first printed edition of Homer's *Iliad* in the original Greek, published in Florence in 1488. The donor is Gabriel Wells, of New York, publisher, bookseller and collector. Only two other copies have been traced as being in public institutions in the United States, one in the New York Public Library, and one in the Newberry Library in Chicago. The copy presented by Mr. Wells is a fine tall copy bound in vellum, in excellent preservation. It bears the bookplate of the Earl of Mansfield, possibly the first Earl, whose London house was the prey of the mob in the Gordon riots of June 1780, at which time his library, including the rarest collection of manuscripts in private hands, was looted and dispersed, the house fired in several places and burned. The printer of this *editio princeps* who executed the work in Florence in 1488 was Bartolommeo di Libri, but the cost of publishing was borne by the brothers Bernardo and Neri Nerli. It is a direct product of the enthusiasm for the study of Greek during the Renaissance, and the editor of the work, Demetrius Chalcondyle, was one of the lights of the court of the great Lorenzo. He edited a second volume, containing the *Odyssey*, *Batrachomyomachia*, and *Hymns*, which the Library of Congress still lacks. It still lacks and desires first editions of Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Virgil, Cicero, and others of the classics.

Albany Library Exhibit

(*Concluded from page* 456)

The advertiser was equipped with a bulletin board on which "Watch Albany Grow" was blazoned in large letters, a map of Albany and cigars for possible callers. The contractor was engrossed in several blue prints ("the comicalest things I ever saw," one boy remarked), actual prints of supposed future buildings, furnished by one of the largest contractors in town.

Tiny account papers, made up by a C. P. A., and a brief case distinguished the accountant; three leather cases of various sizes denoted the salesman; the bank clerk was piling money bags into a safe and the realtor was about to place a "For Sale" sign on a house. All the industrial workers were similarly equipped with suitable properties, either borrowed or donated by interested firms.

The figures, made of plasticine and wire and suitably dressed, and some of the tiny properties, made on the scale of an inch to a foot, were contributed by the Albany Junior League. A few accessories were purchased at very small cost from B. Shackman, 906 Broadway, New York. The largest expense was for three desks which had to be made to order.

In addition to the figures the library booth contained two small tables of books; "The twelve best books on retail trade," chosen by the *Retail Ledger*, and a few technical books. Three large posters advertised "Free Books for Workers." Fliers, describing briefly the library's services, were distributed to all who came to the booth.

The newspapers gave the library exhibit generous space, one paper showing pictures of several of the figurines. One of the prominent stores in the business section is going to use the figures for a window display this month.

The most satisfactory results of the exhibit, however, were the conversations held by the assistants with some of the crowds of visitors. "Ain't it a good chance to get acquainted?" said one girl who was passing the booth. The remark was not addressed to her but the assistant in charge of the library booth silently but cordially agreed.

ELIZABETH M. SMITH, *Librarian,*
Albany Public Library.

Public Library Administration in the United States 1918-1925

A Partial Bibliography. Edited by Five Library School Students: Letha Marion Davidson, Wisconsin, 1923; Alberta Louise Brown, Wisconsin, 1923; Karl Brown, Albany, 1925; David J. Haykin, Albany, 1925; and Lester D. Condit, Albany, 1926

Continued from the LIBRARY JOURNAL *for March 15, 1927*

Internal Organization (Con.)

BRANCHES AND STATIONS (Con.)

GENERAL PROBLEMS (Con.)

Milam, Carl H. How shall we reach the non-book reader? *Lib. Occ.* 6:125-131. Oct. 1921.
A checklist of extension methods.

Work with the local employment service. *Pub. Libs.* 24:120. April, 1919.
Extension plans to reach the working classes.

Baltimore, Md. 1924:51-55.
Branches in general. Announcement of prizes for notable activities, vacation substitute branch librarians; minor improvements.

Chicago, Ill. 1923:32.
Propose large central reserve of books periodically demanded, to be sent to branches at call.

—— 1924:17.
Decrease in circulation reported from park branches. One exception.

—— 1924:18.
Branch libraries in junior high school buildings criticized as impracticable; library said to sacrifice its individuality and compromise its effectiveness.

—— 1924:18-20.
Details of the Legler regional branch functions in the system.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1923-24:31-32.
Negro slum library problems discussed.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1920-21:29.
Broadway branch raises reading standards of workers.

—— 1923-24:38.
Alliance branch has race (Jew-Gentile) problem.

Concord, N. H. 1922:5.
Reading room for adults added in branch library of school.

Erie, Pa. 1920-21:3.
Permanent collections in evening branches.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1923-24:43-44.
Suggests saving $1000 yearly by eliminating binding of branch periodicals.

Haverhill, Mass. 1920:23.
Branch near foreign section has foreign periodicals.

St. Louis, Mo. 1923-25:83-115.
"Group service in the St. Louis Public Library" by Dr. Bostwick; status, possibilities; illus.

Racine, Wis. 1921-22:3.
Books withdrawn from school duplicate collection for branches.

Washington, D. C. 1922:15.
Several stations which secured excellent results when conducted by experienced librarians falling behind in hands of untrained persons.

ESTABLISHMENT

Eastman, Linda A. Branch libraries. A.L.A. 1923. American Library Association. 25c. (Preprint of Manual of Library Economy).

Allentown, Pa. 1920:13-14.
Description of first branch opened in school building.

Baltimore, Md. 1924:14.
Branches completed in Irvington and Roland Park.

Boston, Mass. 1920-21:81.
City Point reading room located in municipal hall.

Buffalo, N. Y. 1921:12.
Branch in social center building.

—— 1924:10-11, 17-18.
$200,000 appropriated for 7 branches; discusses location.

Chicago, Ill. 1920:17-18.
New Legler regional building and work described.

—— 1922:22-23.
Neighborhood deposits supervised by nearest branch.

—— 1923:6, 21-22.
Plan of branch system; service of Legler branch described.

Cincinnati, O. 1923-24:33-34.
Madisonville (village) library a branch of system; originally independent; new building.

Evansville, Ind. 1924:1.
Bar association library administered as branch.

Fall River, Mass. 1923:6-7, 16-17.
Opens first branch.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921-22:43.
"Shut in" deposits for persons with non-contagious diseases.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:20.
Establishes first colored branch.

—— 1917-22:24-25.
Business branch established, 1918; description of work.

—— 25-26.
Teachers' special deposit libraries described.

Jacksonville, Fla. 1921:11.
Seaboard Air Line Railway places collection of 2500 books in building for use of employees and residents of section; details of administration by library.

—— 1922:10.
Difficulties during strike.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1923-24:12.
Branch given free housing for 2 years with $500 annually for maintenance.

Manchester, N. H. 1923:7.
Change to new quarters in school building causes decrease of adult patronage.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1924:5-6.
Business-District branch opened.

Providence, R. I. 1920:13-14.
Olneyville (village) free library enters tentative 3-year union with system as branch.

Savannah, Ga. 1923:6-10.
First adult branch opened; economies.
Tampa, Fla. 1922-23:1.
Start branch system.
Washington, D. C. 1922:23.
Three branches in schools assured.
—— 1923:12.
Southeastern branch library opened.
Wilmington, Del. 1921-22:20-21.
Colored branch established; details.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1923:8-9.
First branch opened; details.

ORGANIZATION: STAFF AND ROUTINE

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1922:45.
Branch librarians open bank accounts in name of library to take care of petty cash.
Cleveland, Ohio. 1920-21:5, 24.
Branches and schools separately administered.
Davenport, Ia. 1922:12.
Shelf-list for extension department.
Dayton, Ohio. 1923-24:14-15.
Separate adult and children's work in 2 branches; branch libraries are distributing centers for book wagon service of the city.
Quincy, Mass. 1921:13.
All school work moved to branches.

RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL

Albany, N. Y. 1922-24:1.
"Traveling library" used for interesting books which are not popular enough to require more than one copy in the system; circulated 2 months at each library and assigned definitely at end of 10 months.
Bangor, Me. 1923:18, 24.
Traveling libraries department created; all work done in department but accessioning and classifying.
Denver, Colo. 1923:16.
System of inter-branch loans started.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21:22.
A children's librarian supervises all sub-branches to aid children's reading.
—— 1923-24:17.
Branches classified by size; separate supervision.
New York, N. Y. 1921:71.
Foreign language books in branches are shifted to central reserve collection when population served by those branches shifts.

STATIONS

ESTABLISHMENT

Jones, Gladys T. Factors in establishing deposit stations. Lib. Jour. 50:1043-1045. Dec. 15, 1925.
Discusses locality, custody and support.
Des Moines, Ia. 1922-23:19-20.
Beaver Avenue station in lunch room.
New Bedford, Mass. 1923:8-9.
3 branches over police stations not satisfactory.
Washington, D. C. 1918-25.
Library co-operation in social service. Stations in social centers, settlement houses, etc.

ORGANIZATION AND ROUTINE

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1921:21-23.
No central building; history of steps taken so far.
—— 1922:38.
Deposits stations and traveling libraries combined with collections.
Buffalo, N. Y. 1924:21.
Deposit libraries random collections; special requests delivered daily.
Evansville, Ind. 1925:5.
Industrial deposits a great field for service and development.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1920-21:37.
Deposit stations best for fiction; technical book readers soon transfer to larger collection.
—— 1921-22:43.
Branches under children's department.
Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:10.
Branch books cataloged at main library; multigraph used.
—— 1917-22:22.
Description of deposit stations.
New York, N. Y. 1921:61.
"Rotate" new books on substation circuit when sufficient number of copies cannot be supplied.
Oakland, Calif. 1920-21:10.
Have "Stations collections" in branch department; facilitates handling.
—— 1921-22:9.
Branch catalogs kept up-to-date by catalogers from branch department.
Paterson, N. J. 1921:18-19.
Circulation department in charge of fire department, deposits; changed every two months.
Queensborough, N. Y. 1921:8, 13.
Change from branch to station service; satisfactory results.

TYPES

Hospital work. Lib. Jour. 50:653. Aug. 1925.
Merrill, J. W. Factory deposit stations. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 15:43-44. Feb. 1919.
Bangor, Me. 1924:24.
Hospital depository library decided success.
Cleveland, Ohio. 1920-21:37.
Stations, tho non-productive, kept in factories in financial stress.
—— 1922-23:21.
Deposit station temporarily in stall of city market building.
Des Moines, Ia. 1921-22:15, 16.
Deposit station in mill open from 12 m. to 8:30 p.m. one day a week.
—— 1922-23:5, 19.
Collection in hospital; personal library visitor once a week.
Des Moines, Ia. 1923-24:20.
Telephone Company deposit station kept open day and night.
Portland, Ore. 1921:27.
Branches used as headquarters for district nurses and welfare workers.
St. Joseph, Mo. 1921-22:10.
Fire stations and Legion post receive fortnightly service from book collection at branches.
St. Louis, Mo. 1921-1922:66.
Sub-branch in department store; free and duplicate pay collections.
—— 1922-23:65-66.
Further details.
Waterbury, Conn. 1921:11-12.
Hospital station established; catalog and charging system; weekly service.

COUNTY

Ahern, Mary E. Relation of the trustees to the public. *Ill. Lib.* suppl. 7:93-94. Oct. 1925.
Babcock, Julia G. Books for everybody. Lib. Jour. 50:583-586.
County library service in California.
Blanton, M. L. How to meet the library needs of the farm. Lib. Jour. 43:10-13. Jan. 1918.
Book wagons for rural districts.
A book wagon. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 17:169. Nov. 1921.
Brown, Mildred C. County library progress in New Jersey. *Ill. Libs.* 7:52-55. Oct. 1925.
Six county libraries established in four years.
County Libraries round table. Lib. Jour. 50:653. Aug. 1925.

Dawson, Loleta. Effective county library service from the viewpoint of a county librarian. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 16:22-25. Nov.-Dec. 1925.
Problems of organization.

Ewing, Spencer. The county library law; its present status. *Ill. Libs.* supp. 7:89-92. Oct. 1925.

Ferran, Charles. Shouts of joy greet arrival of book auto. *Ill. Libs.* 7:55. Oct. 1925.

Hamilton, William J. Cain and the county library. *Ill. Libs.* supp. 7:138-142. Oct. 1925.

—— County book wagon expenses. LIB. JOUR. 45: 1024. Dec. 15, 1920.
Useful figures.

Henshall, May. What an organizer does and why. LIB. JOUR. 50:633-637. Aug. 1925.
County library work in California.

Library extension. LIB. JOUR. 44:545. Aug. 1919.
Two successful book wagons, Hibbing, Minn., and Hagerstown, Md.

Lincoln county memorial library. *N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull.* 6:55-56. June, 1925.
Description of opening.

List of counties having county free libraries. *Cal. News Notes.* 20:189. July 1925.
Statistics of July 1, 1924.

Long, Harriet C. County library service. A.L.A., 1925. 206p.
Bibliography, p. 192-199.

Petty, Annie F. An experimental journey. *N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull.* 6:111-114. Dec. 1925. ill.
The journey of a book wagon.

Walker, I. M. Book peddler glorified. *Pub. Libs.* 25:55-61. Feb. 1920.
The book wagon at Hibbing, Minn.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1920:26.
Branch librarian makes all-day inspection trip to smaller county agencies.

—— 1921-22:35-36.
Full time stations librarian to stimulate circulation.

—— 1923-24:37.
Paid worker, tho untrained, gets better results at station than average store keeper.

Davenport, Ia. 1921:10.
Supplies neighboring village with 100 books for $25 annually; locally administered.

Evansville, Ind. 1924:4.
Vanderburgh county work makes separate department.

Fort Worth, Texas. 1921:1-2, 9.
Contract for county system.

—— 1923:10-11.
County library started; described.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921-22:42.
Supply stations outside city limits for annual sum.

—— 1924-25:55.
City attorney rules that library board has no authority to contract for service to neighboring districts; drafts bill to legalize such procedure.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21:26.
Literary club is supplied with books for year for $100.

Louisville, Ky. 1920:12.
County fiscal court appropriates sum to library for privilege to county.

—— 1923:13-14.
Contract calls for free use of system in city and the conducting of not less than 10 stations in County; agencies.

Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22:10.
129 county deposits; contract.

—— 16.
Description; map of complete system.

Oakland, Calif. 1920-21:12.
Piedmont served by contract.

Portland, Ore. 1924:15-16, 21.
Start county book truck; capacity, 800 vols.; makes 8 routes (360 miles) fortnightly; serves 300 families.

Racine, Wis. 1923:5-7.
First report of new county extension work; librarian; contract service.

DELIVERY SYSTEMS, BRANCHES, ETC.

Albany, N. Y. 1922-24:1.
Messenger service daily, except two days weekly when messenger goes to collect fines and overdue books.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1921:44, 45.
Foreign book circuits of branch libraries resumed; statistics.

Cambridge, Mass. 1920-21:11-12.
Library delivers and collects books from high school libraries.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1922-23:33.
Library delivery car best; common carriers lose time.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1923-24:37.
Committee on branch book problems effect some useful book exchanges.

Denver, Colo. 1922:16.
Branch used weekly as infant welfare station.

Erie, Pa. 1921-22:16.
Automobile for chief of extension.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1920-21:45.
Contract with local delivery company for inter-library delivery; slightly increased cost.

—— 1922-23:43.
Branch chief finds taxi cheaper than library owned car for visiting.

—— 1923-24:37.
Contract with local company for inter-library delivery not successful; drivers not dependable.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:23-24.
Book wagon service to city hospital 3 times weekly.

Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22:15.
Large part of time of ton truck and driver used to renew and transfer school collections.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1921:5.
Interlibrary loans by auto-delivery.

St. Louis, Mo. 1922-23:73.
Library owned and operated trucks cheaper than contract system.

Savannah, Ga. 1923:8.
Small book fund does not permit branch borrowing most popular books from central collection.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Green, Elizabeth. Hospital library and some of its by-products. *Pub. Libs.* 24:240-242. July, 1919.

Hospital libraries. *Minn. Lib. Notes.* 6:65-66. Dec. 1919.

Hospital service of the St. Paul public library. *Minn. Lib. Notes.* 6:149-150. Mar. 1921.
Features of St. Paul's practice.

Jones, E. Kathleen. Hospital library. A.L.A., 1923. $2.25.
"The material brought together in this book will include chapters on the scope of hospital library service; hospital library organization and administration; serving the children's ward; stories to read aloud; and a list of over 2000 books to meet the needs of hospital patients and nurses. There will be illustrations of hospital and institution libraries, equipment and activities. Useful not only to hospital and library authorities, but to persons responsible for . . . library service in other institutions for adults or children." Publisher's Annotation in LIB. JOUR. Mar. 1, 1923.

Lavinder, C. H. Hospital library service. *A.L.A. Proceedings.* 44:276-281. 1922.

Standpoint of the U. S. Public Health Service. Stresses value of books in treatment of disease.

O'Connor, Rose. Library work in hospitals. *Pub. Libs.* 27:26-27. Jan. 1922.
Address before the Iowa Library Association on Sioux City's practice.

Singley, Louise. Library service in a tuberculosis hospital. *Modern Hospital.* 20:362-364. April, 1923.
Book selection and loan routine.

Stockett, J. C. Hospital library work. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:109-113.. May, 1922.
Practical suggestions; diagram of hospital book truck.

Sumner, C. W. Hospital library service. *Wilson Bull.* 1:480-482. May 1920.
The practice of Sioux City Public Library.

What is your library doing to help institutions? *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 21:174-176. July, 1925.
Suggestions.

Bangor, Me. 1923:13-14.
Install a small nurses' library permanently at hospital; under school libraries department.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1921:43.
Librarian at Kings county hospital one morning weekly.

—— 1922:40.
Hospital libraries administered by branch librarians—sometimes on their own time.

Chicago, Ill. 1921:19-20.
Hospital deposits administered by committee of women and assigned nurses; collection differs from small branch collection.

Davenport, Ia. 1921:11-12.
Start hospital service.

Evansville, Ind. 1924:5.
Library for nurses; another for patients; withdraw collection from government hospital.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1923-24:8, 38-39.
Hospital, outside city limits, has deposit; fixed collection, with $50 fund for special requests; get current periodicals from townsfolk.

Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22:14.
Hospital department and librarian.

Portland, Ore. 1924:21-22.
Weekly personal service of staff to hospital.

Salt Lake City, Utah. 1920:10.
Hospital furnishes book trucks (illus.). Get uncalled-for magazines at post office for hospital service.

Sioux City, Ia. 1924.
Hospitals are providing rooms.

Wilmington, Del. 1923-24:11.
Hospital service started; weekly visit by attendant.

EXTENSION

Dimmitt, LeNoir. Sources of material for library extension service with special reference to pamphlets. *A.L.A. Proceedings.* 44:353-359. 1922.
Valuable discursive bibliography. Sources of supply given.

Library extension. Lib. Jour. 50:592. July 1925.

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Takes up the adult education movement, the training of librarians for extension work, and the activities of professional organizations.

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Ridgway, Florence H. A Kentucky experiment in reading. Lib. Jour. 50:954-956. Nov. 15, 1925.
Extension work in eastern Kentucky.

Teal, William. Illinois libraries round about. *Ill. Lib.* supp. 7:133-136. Oct. 1925.

The traveling library department and public libraries. *Ind. Lib. Occ.* 7:204. July 1925.

Windsor, Phineas L. What can the I.L.A. do next to promote library work in the state? *Ill. Lib.* supp. 7:144-146. Oct. 1925.

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Atwood, Mrs. C. L. Public library and the woman's club. *Minn. Lib. Notes.* 7:4-8. Mar. 1922.
Advantages of co-operation with clubs.

Pratt, Mary. Library extension service to club women. *A.L.A. Proceedings.* 44:352. 1922.
An abstract.

Bangor, Me. 1924:20.
Summer vacation reading contests.

Binghamton, N. Y. 1924:3.
250 meetings of various civic organizations held at library.

Boston, Mass. 1921-1922:70.
North End branch has seven clubs; described.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1920-21:28.
Value of club rooms in branch.

Brockton, Mass. 1924:22.
Use of lecture hall given civic and welfare organizations; library not sponsor of point of view adopted; free admission to all.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:21.
Riverside branch conducts club for blind; circulates Braille books.

Manchester, N. H. 1924:12.
Summer vacation reading contest.

New Bedford, Mass. 1921:9.
Material for club work and pictures sent to surrounding towns.

—— 1924:8.
Reading hour for blind who are brought to the library in automobiles by volunteers.

Richmond, Va. 1922-24:4.
Blind club meets to listen to voluntary reader.

St. Louis, Mo. 1923-24:46, 49.
Description of revived work with blind.

Syracuse, N. Y. 1922:4.
South branch library club rents hall and leases it, making money.

Order and Discipline

MAINTAINING ORDER

High school pupils and the public library. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 1921:148-150. June 1925.
Problems of discipline and service.

Chelsea, Mass. 1924:16.
Do not permit "home study" of students in reading room; crowd it, and are noisy.

—— 1924:16-17.
To maintain order and discipline persons disobeying rules may be barred use of library.

Erie, Pa. 1920-21:14.
Young citizens' club organized which has "lieutenants" on evening duty in Columbus branch.

Evansville, Ind. 1924:6.
All grade and high school students scored in school citizenship rating, on order, overdues, care of books, missing books, etc.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1920-21:45.
Call upon or write to parents of unruly children, asking co-operation.

—— 1922-23:44, 45.
Disorderly children and adults taken to police court occasionally.

Manchester, N. H. 1920:9.
Understaffed station denies evening admittance to pre-school children without parents as disciplinary economy.

—— 1922:12.
Have police officer assigned to building.
New Britain, Conn. 1921-22:8.
Policeman does not make up for understaffed rooms for order.

MUTILATION OF BOOKS

Akron, Ohio. 1924:13.
Many valuable art books mutilated.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1922-23:9-10, 18.
Special investigator for lost, stolen, and mutilated books and fines.
—— 1923-24:14.
Copying camera probably saves mutilation.
New Bedford, Mass. 1921:7.
Some benefit by teachers emphasizing the nature of the offense of mutilation.
Oakland, Calif. 1924-25:9.
Deplorable losses suffered by theft and mutilation; closing of book stacks to public may be found necessary.
Paterson, N. J. 1921:16.
Boy found mutilating book arrested and prosecuted, stacks are closed, janitor on police duty during busy evening hours; not altogether stopped.
—— 1922:16.
Stealing reduced.
Worcester, Mass. 1922:8-9.
Discussion of vandalism of books among school and college students.

THEFTS AND LOSSES

Gaillard, E. W. Book larceny problems. Lib. Jour. 45:247-254; 307-312. Mar. 15-April 1, 1920.
Detailed discussion of the problem of book thefts by the special investigator of the New York Public Library.
Akron, Ohio. 1923:18.
Heavy losses thru theft.
—— 1924:11.
Continued losses reported.
Bangor, Me. 1923:21.
Delivery desk arranged in children's room near door to prevent thieving.
Cleveland, Ohio. 1923-24:37.
Special attendant effectively gives time to more serious missing book problem; works with social workers and court.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921-22:40-41.
More books from rent collection stolen than regulation collection; study of kinds lost suggests relation between the modern and his morals.
—— 1922-23:36.
Loss less by having collection nearer desk.
—— 1923-24:31-32.
Greatest in high school.
—— 1924-25:35.
Problem of book losses in schools.
Oakland, Calif. 1923-24:6.
Closed shelf collection forming to prevent theft; call slips filed at desk.

Statistics and Reports

ACCOUNTS

Dana, John Cotton. Library accounts and statistics. In his Library Primer. 1920. p. 215-224.
Gives forms for financial statistics.
Greenhalgh, J. L. Library accounting. Lib. Jour. 43:307-311. May, 1918.
Outline of work by special accounting department at Columbia University. Useful for larger libraries.

INVENTORIES

Number of books in libraries. *Pub. Libs.* 27:30-31. Jan. 1922.
Population, number of volumes per capita, etc.
Boston, Mass. 1920-21:42.
Circulation introduces perpetuating stock invoice system and yearly accounting sheet.
Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:3.
Regular forms devised for departmental daily, monthly, and annual reports. Complete inventory in 1920.
New Britain, Conn. 1922-23:5.
First inventory in 13 years.
New York, N. Y. 1921:22-24.
Details of inventory.
St. Louis, Mo. 1923-24:27.
First inventory of main since 1916.
Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20:27.
Inventory biennially.

RECORDS OF SERVICE

Circulation statistics. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:37-39. Feb. 1922.
Comparison in expenditure. *Pub. Libs.* 23:215-216. May 1918.
Statistics of some 50 libraries.
Does your library pay? *Pub. Libs.* 26:78-79. Feb. 1921.
Statistics from the *Cleveland Open Shelf.*
Municipal library expenditures and circulations per capita. Lib. Jour. 45:73. Jan. 15, 1920.
Statistics covering proportionate appropriations, expenditures and circulation.
Per capita circulation. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 9:23. April 1921.
Tables referring to Iowa.
Per capita circulation. *Pub. Libs.* 26:140-141. Mar. 1920.
A comparative table of various cities.
Proper cost per volume of circulation. *N. Y. Libs.* 7:46-48. Feb. 1920.
Some interesting library statistics. *Pub. Libs.* 26:136. Mar. 1923.
Robinson, Julia A. Is your library up to standard? *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 9:69-71. Jan. 1922.
Useful statistics of population and circulation.
Attleboro, Mass. 1921:4.
Statistics show library yields 30 per cent on investment.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1920-21:24.
Cost of service tables, 1905-1921.
—— 1921-22:26.
14.86c. for each 8 hour day of service received. Tables 1905-1922.
—— 1922-23:22.
Index no. of 400 wholesale commodity prices used. Tables 1905-1923.
—— 1923-24:23-24.
Index of 1913 prices. Tables 1905-24.
—— 1923-24:56-57.
Library service costs $3.50 for each card holder.
Seattle, Wash. 1923:2.
Chart: "How the tax dollar was divided in 1923."
Spokane, Wash. 1920:3-5.
Diagrams of investment, expenditures and circulation.
Tacoma, Wash. 1922:22.
Full 1922 statistical analysis and cost units.

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About library reports. Lib. Jour. 44:253. April 1919.
Annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Lib. Jour. 44:182-183. March 1919.
Bostwick, Arthur E. Statistics, reports, etc. In his American public library. 3 ed. rev. and enl. 1923. p. 266-281.
Includes financial, library and property statistics.
Browning, E. W. Some statistics from the Middle

West. LIB. JOUR. 45:741-742. Sept. 15, 1920.
Results of questionnaire on salaries, appropriations, volumes, population, etc.

Cannon, L. H. Public library reports and the law. LIB. JOUR. 48-49. See index for paging. Sept. 15, 1923-June 15, 1924.
A long article including an outline of the laws in the various states regarding library reports. Bibliography.

Comparative summaries of public libraries in Illinois. *Ill. Libs.* 7:35. July 1925.

Curtis, F. R. Annual report of a small public library. *Lib. Occ.* 2:115-116. Mar. 1910.
Gives items to be included in the annual reports, and the make-up of the book itself.

Dana, John Cotton. Reports. In his Library primer. 1920. p. 193-188.
Sample reports.

Johnston, W. D. Statistics of city libraries for 1918. LIB. JOUR. 45:28. Jan. 1, 1920.
Analysis of the Census Bureau's financial statistics. Shows comparative per capita expenditure and proportion of city's funds spent for libraries.

Library of Congress in 1920-1921. LIB. JOUR. 47:21-22. Jan. 1, 1922.

Library survey. *Pub. Libs.* 26:250-251. May 1921.
From report on the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich. Divided as follows: Economic relations — Supervision — Administration — Book stock and its use—Extension, branches, stations—Community relations — Needed building changes at Central Library—Finances.

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Practical publicity benefits to be derived from report statistics.

Munn, Ralph. Library reports. *Pub. Libs.* 28:229-231. May 1923.
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National library. *Pub. Libs.* 27:32-33. Jan. 1922.
Statistics of Library of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1921.

New York Public Library in 1921. LIB. JOUR. 47:307. April 1, 1922.

Report of the Brooklyn public library for 1918. LIB. JOUR. 44:458. July 1919.

Report of the librarian of Congress for 1919. LIB. JOUR. 45:163-164. Feb. 1, 1920.
Same material for following year in LIB. JOUR. 46:170-171. Feb. 15, 1921.

Table of all public or association libraries in New York State making reports to the library extension division in 1920. *N. Y. Libs.* 7:179-191. Feb. 1921.

Publicity and Publications

GENERAL STATEMENTS OF AIMS

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Cogwill, Ruth. Library publicity. *Pub. Libs.* 26:468-469. Oct. 1921.
Original ideas that have proved useful.

Gillis, Donald. Library publicity. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 4:86-88. June 1920.

Gilman, S. W. Public library as an educator, as viewed by the business man. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 15:221-224. Nov. 1919.

Kaiser, J. B. Publicity for libraries. *Pub. Libs.* 23:165-167. April 1918.
Summarizes many phases.

Paine, Paul M. Advertising. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 14:122-124. Dec. 1918.

Rush, C. E. Greater publicity—co-operative publicity —employment of a publicity expert. *A.L.A. Proceedings.* 13:363-365. 1919.

—— Why I believe in advertising the public library. LIB. JOUR. 43:877. Dec. 1918.
Condensed from an article by Mr. Rush in *Associated Advertising.* April 1918.

Servin, L. S. Publicity for the small library. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 6:27-31. June 1920.

Sidener, Merle. Library advertising. *Pub. Libs.* 25:299-305. June 1920.
A treatise on general principles.

Stockbridge, F. P. Publicity for libraries. LIB. JOUR. 44:31, 86-89, 111-113, 171, 311-312, 459-461, 596-598.
A monthly department, taking up a different library each month. A helpful series, giving basis for comparative study.

Ward, G. O. Planning to make the public library known. *Pub. Libs.* 27:77-80, 141-146, 210-214. Feb.-Mar.-April, 1922.

Buffalo, N. Y. 1923:11-12.
Patrons asked for criticism of service.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:31-33.
List and discussion of local organizations actively interested in library; committees, boosters, etc.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1924:42.
Publicity report.

COMMUNITY STUDY (SURVEYS)

Akron public library survey. LIB. JOUR. 45:788-790. Oct. 1, 1920.

Bostwick, Arthur E. New library day. *Lib. Occ.* 5:267-274. Dec. 1919.
Urges greater effort to supply the needs of the community.

Falconer, Sir Robert. What a public library can do for the development of a community. *N. Y. Libs.* 6:57-58. May 1918.

Laurson, Edla. What the library should do for the community. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 7:64-69. Dec. 1921.
Valuable for use with trustees.

Reeve, Mrs. Madge. Opportunities of a small public library. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 5:185-189. Jan. 1920.

Chicago, Ill. 1922:23.
Trained assistant surveys foreign population.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1920:20.
"Test for territories well covered . . . one book per child per month." 5 books per child per year so far; reasons.

—— 1921-22:26-27.
County library survey of Hamilton county.

Des Moines, Ia. 1922-23:6.
Survey used for locating schools might serve for branch buildings.

—— 1922-23:16-17.
Map indicating location and nature of extension agencies.

Erie, Pa. 1922-23:15.
Survey of reading tastes of Hammermill paper mill for deposit needs.

Evansville, Ind. 1923:2.
Neighborhood surveys with house to house visits; school room surveys about twice a month.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 122-23:35-36.
Readers of representative books checked for occupation; tables for 8 books; conclusions vague but interesting.

—— 1923-24:36.
Survey circulation of standard fiction.

—— 56.
Survey of relative expenditures for universities and libraries in communities; no statistics.

Haverhill, Mass. 1922:24.
Plan of survey.

(To be concluded.)

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH MAY 1, 1927

DISTINCTIVELY a new departure in library development is that inaugurated by the Library of Congress last month in the endowment of Chairs for the heads of certain departments. The professorial title suggests somewhat the university librarians of Germany. In the United States it has been familiar only in connection with the teaching faculties. As the Librarian explains it, however, it has in view at the Library of Congress not a teaching faculty; nor a research staff such as Mr. Huntington has recently provided for in connection with his library at San Marino; At the Library of Congress, the incumbent of a Chair will not specifically teach nor personally engage in research: he will merely aid advanced studies and the researches of investigators by interpretation of the collections. The establishment of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the music department gave the first impetus to the general plan, which was further developed by the beginning of a Library of Congress Trust Fund with the initial deposit of $100,000 by James B. Wilbur, and has now reached culmination by the grant from the Carnegie Corporation of a $75,000 endowment for the Chair of Fine Arts, inclusive of prints, and by the like generosity of William Evarts Benjamin for a Chair of American History. These Chairs will be occupied by those who are entrusted with the custody and development of the present divisions of music, of prints and of manuscripts, and the increased salary made possible by the interest of the funds will enable the Library to obtain and retain the services of the best men in the respective fields. It is hoped that both special endowments for particular fields, as a chair for bibliography, and additions to the general trust will put our national library in the strongest position for the nation-wide work which the inter-library loan system already illustrates. The Library of Congress will be further strengthened thru the work of such authorities as Professor E. C. Richardson who, as Consultant, gives a large portion of his time to bibliographical research in relation with the Library, and also to the larger co-operative projects with which the Library is associated.

RESEARCH work within and thru our great libraries is indeed of increasing importance as an element of usefulness in our library system. A first step—a long step forward—in this field will be full knowledge of the resources of the great and indeed of the smaller local libraries in special collections in which great progress is being made. The Johnston-Mudge volume was the first important endeavor in this direction. Professor Richardson's index by libraries and by subjects, just completed, is a second step, and a third will be the new issue of the library list from the LIBRARY JOURNAL office for which much valuable material has already been received as to collections not hitherto scheduled in any general record. Also, the A. L. A. Committee on Library Resources is getting to work, Mr. Gerould of Princeton, its chairman, undertaking to make inquiries as to library collections in the East, Dr. Andrews of Chicago as to those in the Middle-West, Mr. Leupp of Berkeley as to those on the Pacific Coast, the results of which will give more extended and detailed information than the two lists above mentioned and broader than the Johnston-Mudge volume of 1912. This committee plans to make a preliminary report at Toronto, and ultimately there should be a volume which will be a practical handbook for the use of scholars, especially in interlibrary loans.

OF our sister Canada not enough is known by Americans on this side of the border, and it will be a useful part of adult education for our public libraries to have at hand the best information regarding Canada and incidentally for librarians to post themselves as to our A.L.A. hosts of 1927. Aside from descriptive works—an early one, Mary Wright Plummer's *Roy and Ray in Canada*, the newest a pleasant little book, *Things Seen in Canada*, by J. E. Ray—a post-war edition of Baedeker's *Canada* was issued in 1922, and there is a valuable *Canadian Almanac*, filled with statistical information, published annually by the Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, which should be on the shelves of our larger libraries. In the far-flung Dominion with its nine provinces, corresponding to our states, from British Columbia to the Maritime Provinces, there are almost more differences as to population and cultural conditions than in our forty-eight states, in library as well as other relations. For the great province of Ontario,

which leads the library list with five hundred libraries, of which four hundred are small rural organizations—Inspector Carson, whose post corresponds to that of the executive secretary of our leading state library commissions, gives in this issue a bird's-eye view of library conditions which will open the eyes of many of our readers with a wide surprise. So long ago as 1800 Ontario began modestly a public library experiment and the Provincial Library Law of 1881, broadened by that of 1920 presents features of modern development which may well be studied thruout our states. The library periodical, which owes its value to Mr. Carson, a quarterly bulletin including a book selection list, is of usefulness thruout the Dominion and indeed in our own country. The Dominion Library of Parliament at Ottawa, paralleling in plan and title our Library of Congress, contains 400,000 volumes, the University Library at Toronto over a quarter-million and the Toronto Public Library under Dr. Locke's administration has developed an extended branch system with nearly half a million volumes. Of the governmental and university libraries, Mr. Van Patten gives an informing conspectus—and, taken together, these two articles will give to visiting librarians who do not know Ontario a first glimpse of a remarkable system which would do credit to any of our states or to our kin overseas.

CENSORSHIP in Boston seems to have gone to the limit—perhaps beyond. The police authorities have made an *index expurgatorius* which reaches considerable proportions and apparently makes them censors of good taste as well as of public morals. The library profession is unanimous in its desire to improve the reading of the public, but is not generally of the opinion that it is altogether practicable to do this by law, especially by laws which are so sweeping or so dubious as to overshoot the mark or confuse the issue. The Massachusetts law bans a book "containing" objectionable incidents, without reference to the general character of the book. Pornographic publications, basely made to sell especially to the young, are surely to be banned at all hazards, but Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, written and published in Massachusetts, George Eliot's *Adam Bede*, Hardy's *Tess*, are based upon a tragic incident in human nature whose dire dramatic consequences cannot be kept out of literature by any court. A strong letter in the *Springfield Republican*, from a Massachusetts librarian, says, after condemning pornographic books, "when you invoke the law to suppress books issued by reputable publishers, sold by reputable booksellers, and read by reputable people, the case is altogether different." A test case has been made of Dreiser's *An American Tragedy* thru the sale by a member of the publishing firm directly to a police official of a copy of the banned book. His consequent arrest was followed by a fine at the Municipal Court and an appeal, but the decision of even such a case will mean very little in practice, as not only in different states but within different jurisdictions in the same state and in the differing minds of different people quite different conclusions will be reached. Moreover, the police authorities can scarcely relieve library authorities from the responsibility of their shelves or require them to throw out, even in Massachusetts, classics "containing" passages which, taken by themselves, are, to say the least, undesirable for general reading.

IT is with great gratification that we record the fact that Captain John Smith is now in actual process of bibliographical embalmment as a Tutankhamen in American history. Dropping metaphor, it is good news that the copy for the first part of the continuation of Sabin's great work is in the hands of the printer and that the first sheets are passing thru the press for publication within a few weeks. This part is numbered 117-118 in the general scheme, the second double part of Volume 20, of which the first double part 116-117 was published so long ago as 1892, and the copy for the concluding part 119-120 is so well advanced that publication of the completing part of Volume 20 may be expected within the year. Effort is now being made to obtain such further endowment in addition to the "revolving fund" granted by the Carnegie Corporation as to make possible the organization of a bibliographical staff for the work, which will insure completion of the entire work within three or four years. Meantime it is desirable to obtain a full roster of libraries which need the preceding volumes and have not reported to the committee, of which Mr. Lydenberg is chairman, and also to obtain specific information as to bound volumes and paper-covered parts outside of sets which may be in the hands of libraries or dealers, so that sets of the volumes already published can be made up from such fragments for libraries which hesitate to subscribe for the new volumes unless they can obtain sets of those already issued. For this purpose a roster is being made at the LIBRARY JOURNAL office, to which specific information as to available volumes and parts should be sent. We are glad to add word from Charles Evans that copy for Volume 10 of his *magnum opus* will be completed and in the hands of the printer within the year, for publication in the spring of 1928.

Library Book Outlook

THE travel-books of the past fortnight include *Silver Cities of Yucatan*, by Gregory Mason (913.7, Putnam, $3.50), being an account of the findings made by the Mason-Spinden Expedition, which was backed by the Peabody Museum of Harvard; *Berbers and Blacks*, by David P. Barrows (916.6, Century, $3), travel-impressions of Morocco, Timbuktu, and western Sudan; and *The Gay Nineties*, by R. V. Cutler (917.3, Doubleday-Page, $2.50), a book of drawings, depicting manners and customs in this country at the close of the last century.

In Biography, there are *The Harvest of the Years*, by Luther Burbank (Houghton-Mifflin, $4), being the life-story of the great plant-breeder, who died last spring; and *An American Saga*, by Carl Christian Jensen (Little-Brown, $2.50), the autobiography of a Dane who came to this country, worked as a long-shoreman, and finally became a teacher and psychologist.

History and Sociology offer *The Revolt of Asia*, by Upton Close (950, Putnam, $2.50), the author of which believes that world-dominion by the white race is already ended; *American Courts*, by Clarence N. Callender (353, McGraw-Hill, $3), treating of their organization and procedure; *Does Prohibition Work?* by Martha S. B. Bruère (178, Harper, $1.50), a study of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment, made by the National Federation of Settlements, aided by social-workers in various parts of the country; and *What's Wrong with American Education?* by David S. Snedden (370, Lippincott, $2), a discussion by a professor of education in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

In the field of Literature, we note *The Future of Futurism*, by John Rodker (801, Dutton, $1), which, in the "To-day and To-morrow" series, traces the dominant influence at work on our creative artists and indicates the results that may be expected to follow; *The Main Stream*, by Stuart P. Sherman (810, Scribner, $2.50), being literary articles reprinted from the "Books" section of the *New York Herald-Tribune*; and *Contemporary Short Stories*, by Gordon Hall Gerould (813.08, Harper, $2.50), a collection of stories by twenty-three prominent American and English writers.

Pure and Applied Science is represented by *Exploring the Universe*, by Henshaw Ward (504, Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50), a discussion of the well-nigh incredible discoveries of present-day science; *An Experiment with Time*, by J. W. Dunne (120, Macmillan, $2.50), which claims to prove scientifically the immortality of the soul, the existence of Deity, dream-prevision, and prophecy; *Sibylla, or the Revival of Prophecy*, by C. A. Mace (501, Dutton, $1), an investigation of scientific thought and a speculation as to its prophetic function in the future, issued in the "To-day and To-morrow" series; *The Motion-Picture Cameraman*, by Edwin G. Lutz (778, Scribner, $3), treating of the mechanics of taking the pictures and also the developing and cutting of films, etc.; and *Hand-Made Rugs*, by Ella S. Bowles (645, Little-Brown, $3), a historical account of New England hand-made rugs with directions for making them.

The new fiction-titles of interest comprise Kathleen Norris's *The Sea-Gull* (Doubleday-Page, $2), depicting the romance, mystery, and charming life of an old Spanish mission in California; Stewart Edward White's *Back of Beyond* (Doubleday-Page, $2), a story of adventure and exploration in South Africa; E. Phillips Oppenheim's *The Interloper* (Little-Brown, $2), a typically Oppenheimian story of the results of the finding of an unknown son of an old and rich English family; Donn Byrne's *Brother Saul* (Century, $2.50), a fictional biography of St. Paul; William Macleod Raine's *Judge Colt* (Doubleday-Page, $2), a new Western adventure-story.

Among recent books on gardening might be mentioned *My Garden Comes of Age*, by Julia H. Cummins (710, Macmillan, $3), telling how a deserted farmhouse was converted into an all-year-round home by twenty-one years of gardening, rebuilding, and refurnishing; *Garden-Making*, by Elsa Rehmann (716, Houghton-Mifflin, $3.50), a manual of landscape-gardening for the country-home; *Garden Making and Keeping*, by Hugh Findlay (716, Doubleday-Page, $5); *The Cultivation of Shrubs*, by Katharine M.-P. Cloud (715, Dodd-Mead, $2.50); *Ornamental Trees, for Amateurs*, by William Jackson Bean (715, Scribner, $1.75); *Roses in the Little Garden*, by G. A. Stevens (716, Little-Brown, $1.75); *Roses and Their Culture*, by Samuel C. Hubbard (716, Orange-Judd, $1.25); *Herbaceous Borders, for Amateurs*, by R. V. Giffard Woolley (716, Scribner, $1.75); *A Simple Guide to Rock-Gardening*, by James L. Cotter (716, Macmillan, $1); and *The Design of Small Properties*, by M. E. Bottomley (712, Macmillan, $3).

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Among Librarians

Hilda Atterberg, 1923 Simmons, has been appointed children's librarian in one of the branches of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, her new work to begin in September.

Marion Audette, 1913 Pittsburgh, is now an assistant in the cataloging department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Rosanna C. Bagg, 1920-21 Simmons spec., has returned to the Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library as executive assistant.

Loa Bailey, 1907-08 Simmons spec., has joined the staff of the Ohio State University Library, and will have the special task of organizing the library of the Education Department.

Dorothy Baker, head of the circulation department, University of Washington Library, has been extended a four months leave of absence and will visit Honolulu, New Zealand and Australia.

Frances N. Baker, 1925-26 New York State, appointed reviser on the summer session staff of the Columbia University School of Library Service.

Emma V. Baldwin has joined the staff of the Baker and Taylor Company of New York, to help in the development of plans for increased service to libraries and schools. Miss Baldwin has recently held various posts while continuing her study of problems of training for librarianship, among them that of director of training at the District of Columbia Public Library.

Gideon Hicks Baskette, for over tw y-five years president of the board of trust.es and since 1920 librarian of the Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie Library, died at the age of eighty-two on March 27th. From 1885 until 1911, Mr. Baskette was editor of the *Nashville Banner*, becoming thereafter editor of the *Nashville Democrat*. During over thirty years trusteeship, he had seen the library grow from a few shelvesful of books to a city system housed in four buildings, and, as librarian he continued in his administration until within a few days of his death.

Elsa de Bondeli, 1925 Pratt, who was assistant in the Children's Room of the Pratt Institute Free Library for a year after graduating, and who is at present at the Morristown (N. J.) Library, goes to Hagerstown, Maryland, on September first, as assistant librarian.

Jessie R. Bowes, 1917-18 New York Public, recently on the staff of the League of Nations Library, Geneva, appointed cataloger at the Library of Congress.

Martha Conner, instructor in reference and bibliography in the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa., is to be instructor in library science in the Louisiana State University Summer School.

M. Louise Converse, 1902 New York State, librarian of the Central Michigan Normal School, Mt. Pleasant, for the past twenty-four years, died at Ann Arbor on April 4.

Isabella M. Cooper, 1908 New York State, has been appointed as supervisor of training at the Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.

Herbert W. Denio, 1894 New York State, librarian of the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier, died on March 31.

Edna J. Dinwiddie, 1919 Pratt, librarian of the Public Library at Edgewater, N. J., has taken the position of librarian at the Du Bois, Pennsylvania, Public Library, succeeding Elizabeth T. Turner, resigned.

Maude Ellwood, 1925 Simmons, is now librarian of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Lucy E. Fay, 1908 New York State, assistant professor of bibliography, Columbia University School of Library Service, will teach at the summer institute to be held at Emory University.

Margaret Fraser, 1923 Pratt, on the staff of the Lincoln School of Teachers College, has been appointed librarian of the new Cranbrook School for Boys in Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Bella Goldstein, 1919 Pittsburgh, appointed librarian of the South High School, Pittsburgh.

Grace Hill, 1912 New York State, will be in charge of the summer school course in library science at the University of Utah.

Mary Hiss, 1920 New York State, has accepted a temporary appointment as reference assistant in the extension department of the Ohio State Library.

Ethel L. Huyck, assistant librarian of the New York State College for Teachers, appointed librarian of the Gloversville (N. Y.) High School. She is succeeded at Albany by Alice Kirkpatrick, 1925 New York State.

Bessie M. Janes, 1924 Pittsburgh, appointed librarian of the Perry Junior High School, Pittsburgh.

Alice Kirkpatrick, 1923-24 New York State, appointed as assistant in the library of the New York State College for Teachers for the coming year.

Ruth Montgomery, 1920 New York State, has been appointed to taken charge of recataloging at the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library.

Dora Moore, 1906-07 New York State, head cataloger at Ohio Wesleyan University Library since Sept. 1921, has accepted a similar position at the Ohio University Library, Athens, Ohio.

Mabel B. Moore, 1912 Pittsburgh, has been appointed supervisor of work with children and schools of the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

Mary R. Morrissey, for three years assistant hospital librarian at the St. Paul Public Library, became librarian both of the patients' and medical library at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital at Towson, Md., on April 1.

Frances K. Ray, 1900 New York State, has resigned the librarianship of the New York State Medical Library to accept a similar position at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Sanitarium at Mt. McGregor, N. Y.

Helen Morgan Richards, formerly secretary of the Vermont Library Commission and recently librarian of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital at Towson, resigned to marry Frederick Charles Hicks, professor of legal bibliography and librarian of the Law School at Columbia University (April 14th), and was on April 1 succeeded by Mary R. Morrissey of the St. Paul Public Library.

Marie J. Schuster, 1923 Western Reserve, has been elected children's librarian at the Ocean City (N. J.) Public Library.

Charles J. Shaw of the Information Division of the New York Public Library, who succeeds Keyes D. Metcalf as executive assistant, was inadvertently listed as Charles B. Shaw in the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Readers will recall that Charles B. Shaw, librarian of the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro, is under appointment to the librarianship of Swarthmore College.

Elizabeth T. Turner, 1917 New York Public, librarian of the Public Library of Du Bois, Pa., resigns on May 1st to become head of the children's department of the Public Library, New Haven, Conn., succeeding Julia F. Carter who is to occupy a similar position at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Library.

Katherine H. Wead, 1914 Pittsburgh, is now librarian of the David B. Oliver High School, Pittsburgh.

The following appointments have been made among members of the class of 1927 of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science: Joan V. Ansley, first assistant, circulation department, Library Association of Portland, Ore.; Marian L. Barber, assistant in charge of extension work and publicity, Public Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bernice B. Brand, assistant in charge of county work, Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Alice Badgley Dickinson, first assistant librarian, Free Public Library, Summit, N. J.; Nordis Felland, assistant, American Geographical Society, New York; Helen M. McRaith, head of order department, Library Associaton of Portland, Ore.; Ellen Perry returns to the Greenville, S. C., Public Library.

Fay A. Collicott (1925 Simpson College), Catherina V. Condon (1926 Mount St. Joseph College), and Alice H. Gay (1925 University of Iowa), have been awarded Lydia C. Roberts fellowships in the Columbia University School of Library Service. These fellowships which have a stipend of $750, with traveling expenses to and from New York, are awarded to natives of Iowa who are graduates of a college or university located in Iowa, and candidates are appointed on the basis of scholastic training, seriousness of purpose, moral character, and real need of financial assistance. Incumbents are eligible for reappointment. The holders of these fellowship must state their purpose to return to the state of Iowa for a period of at least two years upon the completion of their studies at Columbia.

Calendar

May 3-5. At Westfield. Massachusetts Library Commission Institute, and May 5, Western Massachusetts Library Club meeting at the new building of the Westfield Athenæum.

May 5-7. At the Birmingham Public Library (Bankhead Hotel, headquarters). Alabama Library Association's biennial meeting.

May 12-13. At the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Annual meeting of the Virginia Library Association.

May 19. At the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. offices, Hartford. Connecticut Library Association.

May 20. At Apponaug. Rhode Island Library Association.

May 31-June 9. At the Cabanne Branch Library, St. Louis. Institute for librarians, assistants, trustees and others interested.

June 1-3. At New London. New Hampshire Library Association.

June 10-11. At the Rock-Mere Hotel, Marblehead. Massachusetts Library Club.

June 13-15. At Gearhart-by-the-Sea, Ore. Joint meeting of the California and Pacific Northwest Library Associations.

May 31-June 1. At the Peter White Public Library, Marquette, Mich. Upper Peninsula Library Association. Program in charge of Mrs. Nancy B. Thomas, librarian of the Escanaba (Mich.) Public Library.

June 20-26. At Toronto, Ont., Canada. American Library Association, Special Libraries Association, and other groups in conference. Hotel and other announcements will be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, p. 320.

Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature

"Reading with a Purpose"

AS it enters upon the third year of its experiment with its Reading With a Purpose courses, the A. L. A. records in this contribution toward adult education twenty-three courses in use by individuals and groups thruout the country, with sales totaling over a quarter of a million copies of various titles in the series.

College professors are using Alexander Meiklejohn's *Philosophy* as supplementary reading in their classes. State library extension agencies in twenty-two states provide courses and the books recommended to small libraries which cannot afford to buy them, and to individuals who are out of range of library service. In at least four states certificates are granted for the completion of the courses: in Indiana by the University Extension Department, in Illinois by the State Library Extension Division, in Michigan by the Extension Division of the State Agricultural College, and in Oklahoma by the Extension Service of the State University. A single branch library in Chicago has nearly two hundred patrons who have completed courses. Several have read two or more. The Boston Public Library alone has sold 11,490 copies of the booklets.

Many other organizations are also putting the courses to work and from the many small groups using them two stand out: one of nine persons in a little hill town of Massachusetts who met regularly during the winter to discuss the books recommended by Dallas Lore Sharp in *Some Great American Books*, and who all completed the course, including the postmistress, a farmer and his wife and mother, the minister, the librarian, and three teachers; and one of eleven in a southern city who found it impossible to go to college, and who are continuing their education under the direction of the high school librarian by means of the "Reading with a Purpose" series.

English Archives

CERTAIN differences between a library and a repository of archives are obvious from the first, says Hilary Jenkinson, Reader in Diplomatic and English Archives, University of London, in his article on the Public Record Office and Archives in *The Uses of Libraries*, edited by Ernest A. Baker (University of London Press, 10s. 6d.). The writer of a book on (say) some economic subject gives his personal view, or at least his personal account of what occurred, in order to promote certain opinions in that section of mankind which is interested in his subject: and his work is completed by the librarian, who brings the resulting book into contact with the people likely to require it. The archive does not give anyone's point of view, or statement as to what occurred: it is itself an actual part of what occurred. Archives, in Mr. Jenkinson's definition, are documents drawn up for the purposes of, or used during, a business transaction, public or private, of which they themselves form a part, and subsequently preserved by the persons responsible for that transaction, or their successors, in their own custody for their own reference. The importance or unimportance of the business of which archives are a part, to the world at large, has nothing to do with their archive quality. Archives, furthermore, are not collected—they accumulate.

The earliest English archives of Royal administration begin on the financial side in the middle of the twelfth century, on the legal side later in the same century, and on the executive at the beginning of the thirteenth. Tho highly organized, these archives were essentially simple and the product of a period of simple needs. By 1500 they had become in every way very complicated things. The post-mediaeval period, which is generally reckoned to begin with the Tudors, brought many changes and new features—the introduction of printing, new forms of handwriting (Elizabethan archives show ten different varieties), new learning, a new form of religion, and in public administration, the great change by which the King's Secretaries, ancestors of the modern Secretaries of State, take over the control of the Executive. The chief enemies of records were classified by Arthur Agarde as "Fier, Water, Rates and Mice, Misplacinge," to which Mr. Jenkinson adds Revolution and plain Ignorance. By the end of the eighteenth century the more important public archives in London alone were scattered over more than sixty repositories. A series of committees appointed by Parliament between 1703 and 1836 fell (except for the last one) into the usual error of such bodies—that of considering problems of use and publication rather than those of safety and arrangement. The Report of the Special Committee of 1836 prepared the way for the present administration of the Public Records by the Public Record Office.

It was estimated in 1910 that the Public Record Office contained between three and four million documents, but this was based on a calculation of bundles and parcels in many cases. Thirty or forty million would probably be a nearer, and still conservative, estimate. A fair proportion of documents have found their way into print. The Record Commission (1800-1837), excluding activities in Ireland and Scotland, published about eight volumes; the Record Office which succeeded it has published over seventy Reports, the earlier of which contained large appendices of Calendars, Indexes and so forth, over four hundred separate large volumes of Calendars or Printed Transcripts (specializing in the Archives of Chancery and the State Paper Office) and forty of Indexes; besides over two hundred, in the "Rolls and Memorials" series, not dealing as a rule with archives, and five successive Guides to the Public Records. To these must be added a much larger number available only in manuscript at the Office and a recently compiled *Catalogue* in eight volumes of all known official means of reference to the Records, printed or in manuscript, typed copies of which are available at Cambridge and Oxford and in the British Museum and the Institute of Historical Research. In the field of private or semi-private archieves, the Historical MSS. Commission has published more than one hundred and fifty volumes of Reports and Calendars and one part (Topographical) of a general guide to the whole.

British Library History

IT is not strictly accurate to say that there were no attempts to supply free libraries until 1850 in Great Britain, said Henry Guppy, president of the Library Association, in a presidential address entitled "Seventy-Five Years, 1850-1925," which appeared in the *Library Association Record* for December 1926. As early as 1699 there was a project for founding and maintaining libraries in every parish thruout the kingdom, but it resulted in very little being done. London had a public library, established by Sir Richard Whittington, in the early part of the fifteenth century. Norwich claims to have the oldest library, founded in 1608, which is preserved in the public library of that city today. The Chetham Library in Manchester, which was founded in 1654, was perhaps the most accessible library in the country. Bristol had a library in 1615. Birmingham Public Library was founded in 1779, and the New Library in 1796, but these were proprietary libraries open only to subscribers. Dr. Bray and his associates established between 1704 and 1807 seventy-eight parochial libraries and thirty-five lending libraries, but these again were specially for the use of poor clergymen. The British Museum was established in 1753 and opened in 1759.

The Act of Parliament passed in 1845, "For encouraging the establishment of Museums in large towns," was sponsored by William Ewart and Joseph Brotherton, and provided for the levying of a rate of a half-penny in towns of not less than 10,000 inhabitants, for the erection of museums of science and art, but it did not allow public funds to be used for the purchase of books, or even exhibits. The passing of that act was followed by the opening of museums in several towns, the first three of which provided libraries as well. In this way Warrington opened the first reference library in 1848, but its lending library was for the use of subscribers only. Salford followed in 1850 with a library and a museum. Having succeeded in the matter of museums, William Ewart, in 1849, induced the House of Commons to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the question of public libraries. In the course of that enquiry it transpired that there were in Great Britain thirty-five libraries, of which twenty were university and college foundations, and only two were public in the true sense of the word, while in the United States there were about one hundred such institutions.

The first Public Libraries Act was passed on the 13th of March, 1850, thanks to the untiring efforts of Ewart and Brotherton and Edward Edwards. All the opposition, surprisingly enough, developed in the House of Commons, where the bill passed by a very narrow majority, 118 voting for and 110 against it. When it reached the House of Lords, it was carried without opposition. Amending Acts were passed in 1854, 1866, 1892, and 1921. By the year 1870, when the Elementary Education Act was passed, fifty-two libraries had been established either under the Act, by voluntary agencies, or under special legislation. The movement made most headway in the northern counties and the midlands. The southern counties were very slow in coming in. Manchester was the first city to set up a public reference library, in September 1852. Norwich and Bolton were before Manchester in adopting the Act, and several towns were almost as prompt, but they were late in establishing their libraries. As regards London, the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John both adopted the Act in 1856 and opened a public library in 1857, which remained for some thirty years the only one in the metropolis, except for the Guildhall Library in the City. Leeds did not adopt the Act until 1870. The limited funds proved totally inadequate for the unexpectedly large use of the libraries which developed. The Bill, which became law on December 23, 1919, corrected many anomalies and disabilities, and entirely removed the limitation

of rate in England and Wales. The Carnegie benefactions and the establishment of county library schemes belong to recent history. When the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust was founded in 1914, there were already 295 Carnegie libraries in the United Kingdom, with a large number of outstanding claims. Today but one county borough, twelve municipal boroughs, and forty-eight urban districts are without public libraries. There are nearly six hundred library buildings under the Public Libraries Act in the country. The county library policy has been extended to forty-six English, eleven Welsh, and thirty-two Scottish counties, or roughly to 99 per cent. of the population not served in 1914 under the older Acts.

In the Library World

Massachusetts

FIRE broke in upon the ordered routine of the Jones Library at Amherst on the night of last December 9, as recorded in the chronologically arranged report of Charles L. Green, librarian, for the year 1926. The old Amherst House, in which the library had temporary quarters on the second floor, was almost totally destroyed, and the library lost 4,000 volumes in the stack room, many autographed books and fine sets of standard authors, all files of periodicals and local newspapers, the Amherst Collection, and its accession and shelf list records. Before noon of the next day the trustees decided to make use of the old Dr. Belden-Whipple house, whither books and furniture were carried from the neighboring fire department and stores. Altho these quarters are limited and inconvenient, the circulation of books by the end of the month was approaching that of the good days before the fire. The year's circulation was 78,519 books. The 1926 classes graduated from Amherst College and the Massachusetts Agricultural College were the first to benefit by four full years of service from the Jones Library. Forty-six per cent of the young men in the graduating classes of both institutions were registered borrowers.

New York

GROUND for the new central building of the Queens Borough Public Library will be broken before summer if the present program is carried out. A sum of $100,000 was appropriated last year for preliminary work, and an additional $500,000 has just been authorized for anticipated work in 1927. The Building as planned provides for the circulation requirements of both adult and juvenile and their immediate attendant activities. The capacity of the structure now being erected will not give space of sufficient size for the expected development of the reference department, but the comprehensive plan of the library authorities provides for growth in the immediate future.

The completed building will be in the form of a hollow square, but it is intended to build now only the front and part of one side. Later the rear and the two sides will be added to contain the Andrew Carnegie Memorial Reference Library and the main exhibition hall which latter will occupy the ground floor of the central court.

To carry out the idea of the Library Trustees in its entirety will entail an investment for building and site of about a million and a quarter dollars.

GREATER NEW YORK librarians' recent efforts to secure pensions are outlined by Harriet S. Wright in the April number of *The Library Lions*, the occasional publication of the New York Public Library Staff Association:

"This year's pension interest has centered in the attempt to get favorable state legislation and city action through the Quinn-Dineen bill—an act to amend the Greater New York charter to include librarians in the New York City employees' retirement system, in so far as their service is paid for by the City of New York. The identical bill originally introduced in 1923 by Assemblyman Dever, now director of the Queensborough Library, had passed in the legislature but was vetoed by Mayor Hylan in 1923. . . . The Quinn-Dineen bill was killed in Senate Committee this year because of serious opposition. . . .

"New York, Brooklyn and Queens Staff Associations, making common cause, worked for months on pension plans in accordance with the advice of Judge Talley, who is retained as legal counsel for pension matters. Our president, Miss Cragin, Miss Rose, chairman of the Pension Committee, and Miss Conway, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had no illusions about the difficulty of obtaining pensions from any source. An enormous amount of money is required to start and make secure an adequate pension fund for the three library systems. The city seemed the natural source of pensions for city paid employees, hence the effort for inclusion in the city retirement plan. Accordingly, members of the staff and their friends interviewed city officials, local leaders of political parties, soliciting their support, and when the trail led to Albany they secured statewide understanding of the need for library pensions. Senators and assemblymen, especially committeemen, were reached personally and by letter. Full information on the subject was

given them. Representatives of the three staff associations attended legislative hearings.

"Miss Rose, speaking for the bill in committee of the Assembly, emphasized its necessity for the relief of individual distress and for improvement of library service. She met the opposition of the Library Employees Union, the Civil Service Forum and the Corporation Counsel of the city to the satisfaction of this committee, and the bill was reported out favorably. As more serious opposition from the Corporation Counsel's office developed in the Senate, Judge Talley directed his special attention to it. The Corporation Counsel contended that city paid librarians are not eligible for city pensions because under existing contract conditions they are privately controlled. Judge Talley stated his conviction that the city, having voluntarily entered into the contract, should find it possible to assume responsibility for library pensions. The contention, however, proved too hard a legal nut for the committee to crack and the bill was lost.

"Prevailing public opinion freely expressed is in favor of library pensions. . . . Still, depending upon Judge Talley for advice concerning future ways and means, from now on, the task will be to transform good wishes into pensions."

Pennsylvania

THE library of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia has received a gift of $50,000 from Mrs. Sabin W. Colton, of Philadelphia, to create a fund for the purchase of books. Under ordinary circumstances only the income of this fund will be expended, but the terms of the gift provide that by special arrangement portions of the principal may also be used when unusual opportunities arise for the acquisition of specially desirable material. This provision has made it possible to secure the library of Dr. Hugo Rennert, of Philadelphia, the biographer of Lope de Vega, a collection probably unmatched beyond the borders of Spain in original and early editions of seventeenth century Spanish dramatists. Most of these items are richly bound in full morocco, in accordance with Dr. Rennert's well known fastidious tastes. Some of the choicest items of the collection will shortly be placed on exhibition in the Franklin Room in the University Library.

Ohio

NEW borrowers to the number of 18,288 combined with the former clientèle of the Cleveland Public Library to give the staff a busy nine months in the new building, according to Linda A. Eastman, librarian, in the recent report which covers the twenty-one months from April 1, 1924, to December 31, 1925. In the shorter period, the circulation was 4,488,330 volumes, with 177,104 additional volumes issued by the Cuyahoga County Library Department thru its six branches, forty-nine stations and twenty-two classroom collections. For the twenty-one months, the grand total of circulation was 10,741,489 volumes. The departmental system in the new building has worked satisfactorily.

More than 75,000 questions were handled at the Information Desk, the key to the system, in the seven months from June to December. Well over a thousand prints were made on the new photostat.

Minnesota

FIFTY-FIVE per cent of the total population of Minnesota live in the public library service areas. These 1,327,427 people have the use of 1,725,871 volumes in public libraries, somewhat less than one book per capita. The circulation in 1926 was 7,707,715 volumes, a little over three per capita for all the population. Fifty-five cents per capita, or $1,281,934 in all, was expended for the 159 public libraries. Eight Minnesota counties, and six villages and cities of over 2,500 have no public libraries. Only twenty-three libraries reached the A. L. A. standard of expenditure of one dollar per capita last year, but 87 reported a number of borrowers equal to and in many cases exceeding 30 per cent of the population, and 75 reported a circulation of five or more per capita. Statistics are published this year in the March issue of *Library Notes and News*, issued by the State Department of Education, since no separate biennial report of the Library Division will be issued this year. These tables show that the state has three cities of over 25,000 population (Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Duluth); nine of from 10,000 to 25,000 (Austin, Chisholm, Faribault, Hibbing, Mankato, Rochester, St. Cloud, Virginia, and Winona), and fourteen of from 5,000 to 10,000. There are also ten county libraries. In the second group of cities Hibbing, Virginia and Winona lead in amount of appropriation, altho Rochester has a circulation of nearly 7,000 volumes more than Winona. Grand Rapids, Fairmont, and Buhl lead the third group in number of books circulated.

Kansas

THE Kansas Legislature has changed the state law so as to allow a half mill tax levy for libraries in first class cities with a population of 40,000, or more, in place of the quarter mill which has heretofore been the maximum levy allowed. This change will affect Topeka and Wichita, the only other town of over 40,000 being Kansas City, Kansas, which is under the management of the school board and is not af-

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fected by this law. First class cities of less than 40,000 population will now be allowed a mill instead of the half mill to which they have been limited. Cities affected by this charge are Coffeyville, Fort Scott, Hutchinson, Leavenworth, Parsons, Pittsburg, and Salina. This legislation will allow a number of libraries to double their income.

France

THE events of a busy and fruitful year are put between covers in the *Year Book* of the American Library in Paris for 1927, an illustrated booklet of 102 pages. The campaign for funds which marked the closing days of 1926, the distribution of surplus war books, and the formation of a union catalog have already been reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In seven years the circulation has more than doubled (120,632 in 1926) and the fiction percentage has dropped from 73 to 64, with a further shrinkage in sight now that the library has discontinued its subscription with Harrod's and has spent no money of its own on current fiction. The Reference Service on International Affairs is planning much bibliographical activity this year. The budget of the Service for the year closed with a deficit of $1,585. Publication costs amounted to thirty-four per cent of all expenditure.

Ontario

ALPHABETICALLY arranged tables of the 208 free public libraries and the 288 association public libraries of Ontario, published in the *Report* of the Minister of Education of that province for the year 1925, show statistics for 1924 and legislative grants paid in 1925 (Toronto: Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly, 1926. 301p., pap.). In the text of the preceding report of W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries, the communities possessing libraries are considered in separate groups according to their size. The twenty smaller cities have shown marked progress in the last ten years, service more than doubling in quantity. Thirty-nine of the eighty-seven persons employed are trained. Eight of the 20 city libraries have first-class standing. In the twenty-four towns of a population of 5,000 or over, thirty-one persons are employed, eight of whom are trained, and these eight are employed in five libraries, three of them being in one town. There are 67 public libraries in small towns with population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000, and 325 libraries in the smaller communities. "In proportion to population, no country, state or province in the world excels Ontario in number of small public libraries." There are, nevertheless, a million people in the province not within the reach of public library service.

The 20 new public libraries established in 1925 brought the total number to 496. Nine new library buildings were opened—Kingston, Agincourt, Stevensville, Porcupine-Dome and Thornbury—with new branches in Hamilton, Ottawa, and two in London. The total circulation of books, 9,236,141, represented an increase of 608,831, and a 100 per cent. increase over 1925. The expenditure for books by public libraries has trebled in seven years and now totals $186,755. The Ontario Library School trained thirty-three students for the library field. The Public Libraries Act was amended by making provision for public library boards to pay a retiring allowance to any employee retiring by reason of advanced age, ill health or other disability, and for boards in cities of more than fifty thousand to establish a fund for providing pensions for life insurance in the interest of the employees.

Czechoslovakia

ACCORDING to latest official statistics, there were in Czechoslovakia in 1925 one public library for every 894 inhabitants and 44 volumes for every hundred inhabitants, and seven and one-tenths per cent of the whole population were book borrowers. The per capita circulation was 18.3 volumes. The library tax per capita averaged 1.39 Czech crowns, altho the library law of 1919 set a maximum of one crown. Twenty-six per cent of the income was spent on salaries. Nine towns and cities collected more than the obligatory sum, Vitkevice spending more than nine crowns per capita and Hulvaky eight and one-half crowns. Public libraries are to be established in 1904 villages out of a total of 12,651 communes of Czech, German and mixed population. In 1925 there were 8005 Czech libraries as compared with 2885 in 1920, and 2842 German libraries as compared with 458. The number of volumes in Czech libraries rose in five years from 1,362,303 to 3,179,745; the circulation from 2,511,978 to 9,348,395, and the income from 2,720,641 Czech crowns to 9,913,501.

On Sunday after church services people in the remote districts in Dublin (Ireland) County inspect the wares supplied by the county librarian. A one-ton Morris truck, with divisions for fiction, non-fiction and children's books, has accommodation for about 1500 books. During the week the van visits rural libraries and schools.

Harriet C. Long is the winner of the first prize ($300) for the best list of books written by American authors and published in America. The list is published in *Scribner's* for May and will be reprinted by permission by the R. R. Bowker Company. Reprints will cost $1.50 a hundred.

PITMAN'S NEW BOOKS

The Science of Pattern Construction for Garment Makers. 456 pages, with over 300 diagrams, half leather, gilt, $13.00. By B. W. Poole.

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Current Literature and Bibliography

A *List of Books in Braille for Boys and Girls* has been compiled by the Book Production Committee for the Children's Section of the A.L.A., with the help of Lucille Goldthwaite of the Committee on Work with the Blind. The Children's Section plans to keep the list up-to-date, adding new books as they are embossed each year. It will be most grateful for suggestions from teachers and librarians and from the boys and girls themselves who may write directly to the chairman of the section at A.L.A. headquarters, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

Additional copies of the *List* may be obtained at 10 cents a copy from the American Printing House for the Blind, 1839 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, superintendent of hospital libraries, Central Office, discusses the privileges and responsibilities of the hospital librarian in an article on "Book Therapy in Veterans' Hospitals" contributed to the March issue of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau *Medical Bulletin*. "While the library technique in all types of bureau hospitals is practically the same, the technique of the librarian in her contact with patients varies according to the type of patients hospitalized; with less variation perhaps from the public library type of reader in a general hospital than in those for the tuberculous or neuro-psychiatric patient," she writes, and gives much advice to the librarian who must deal with the last named extremely difficult class.

A survey of the growth in volumes of special libraries during the first quarter of the twentieth century forms the third and fourth, and concluding, parts of a study made by Enrique Sparn, secretary of the Academia Nacional de Ciencias, and published by the Academia as number 15 of its "Miscelánea." (Cordoba, Argentina, 1926. pap. maps, tables, 87p.). It is entitled *El Crecimiento de las Grandes Bibliotecas de la Tierra Durante el Primer Cuarto del Siglo XX*. Part III shows the growth of special libraries of 100,000 or more volumes, in total number of volumes and yearly increment, while Part IV is a tabular summary of the first three parts. The greater part of the statistics were derived from *Minerva;* others from the 1923-1924 *Index Generalis*.

Literary articles and special book lists combine to make the Children's Number of the *Ontario Library Review and Book-Selection Guide* for February a useful *vade-mecum* for children's librarians. Sadie Bush writes on "Poetry and Children"; B. Winifred Jackson, "On Re-Reading the Classics," a topic suggested by two pirate books; Margaret Wainwright discusses "The Gentle Art of Weeding," and Violet Mary MacEwen reports some amusing and significant conversations with child readers. A valuable program for a story hour on mediaeval romances and hero tales, by Annie I. M. Jackson; a list of plays, pageants, masques and pantomimes, by Isabel R. Atcheson, and another of readable biographies compiled by the staff of Boys' and Girls' House complete the number.

An eclectic system of classification combining Dewey, Cutter, Library of Congress and that used by the Lloyd Library in Cincinnati is in force at the Sheppard Library of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston. It is described in *A System of Classification for a Pharmaceutical Library*, first printed in the College *Bulletin* for October, 1916, reprinted in pamphlet form shortly after, and now appearing in a second edition with the name of Ethel J. Heath, librarian of the Sheppard Library, as author. (pap. 43p.) Chemistry takes up the classification from B to I inclusive and Pharmacy from P to V. J covers Public Health; K, Bacteriology; L, Botany and Zoology; M, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; N, Toxicology, and O, Medicine. Z followed by abridged Dewey Decimal Classification number takes care of miscellaneous works outside the scope of the library.

Within the past few months a new Association called The County Library Circle has been started in Britain, and, at the suggestion of the Circle, Robert D. Macleod, late librarian to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, and author of *County Rural Libraries*, has arranged to edit a new library magazine to express the ideals of county libraries and co-operating town libraries. The title is the *Library Review*.

The magazine will be published quarterly. In the first number a wide range of popular library and bookish interests is covered, and among the contributors are Milton J. Ferguson of the California State Library, George Blake, novelist and literary critic, Colonel Luxmoore Newcombe of the Central Library for Students, and Miss M. Joyce Powell, county librarian of Surrey. Arrangements are being made to have a contribution in each number by an American librarian.

The title chosen originally for the *Review* was *County Libraries*, and the first number had reached the page-proof stage before the *Library*

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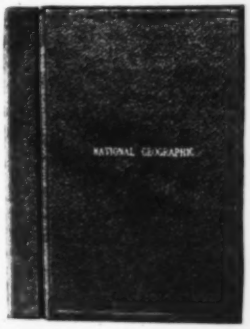

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Review was substituted. From Mr. Macleod's "County Libraries" letterhead we described him as editor of the publication of that name in our number for April 1 in connection with his paper "State-wide Library Service," which was read at a meeting of the Scottish Library Association.

The magazine is published from 47 Pitcairn Street, Brucefield, Dunfermline, and the subscription rate is $1 per annum, post free to any part of the world.

Union List of Serials

LAST CALL AND WARNING

The final edition of the Union List will go to press on the 1st of August. Copy for additions and changes will be received by the editor thru the first mail delivery on July 1st. It will be impossible to use any material received at a later date.

Contributing libraries should bear in mind the fact that additional titles not appearing in earlier editions will be presented in the final edition. In particular, a more generous inclusion of titles appearing in the form of annuals will be given. Libraries are now given an opportunity to complete the record of their serial holdings by sending in by July 1st a record of important additions either as to holdings or as to new titles. Emphasis must be laid on *important*. Trivial and unimportant changes should be omitted.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman*,
Committee on Union List of Serials.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It is naturally with regret the committee in charge of the Union List of Serials learns from the letter in your issue of the 1st of April how sadly it has failed to secure the approval of the Rev. Mr. Lewis. This is not the first time, however, that Mr. Lewis has expressed his lack of approval, for he has appealed not infrequently from the editor of the List to the chairman of the committee, from the chairman to the other members, and now from the committee to the world in general.

If we could have included a record of the holdings of the state annual reports of the Baptist denomination in Mr. Lewis's library, this disapproval would have been avoided.

These were not included because at the outset the committee announced to the contributors that annual publications were outside the scope of the list. When Mr. Lewis protested, we could but point to this statement; could but show him that, if we included the Baptist annual reports, we should in fairness have to try to include similar publications for other churches, a step we declined to take because of the additional expense and delay.

It is but proper to state here, moreover, that librarians of other theological collections, whose advice we sought, agreed with the committee in feeling that such publications might well be omitted without harming the list.

When Mr. Lewis states "there are only two libraries which specialize in the proceedings of religious bodies," we wonder what the librarians of fully a dozen theological collections of varying denominations now contributing to the list have to say.

The committee welcomes constructive criticism, follows it when possible, explains with regret when it is impossible. After a decision is once reached, however, we fail to see the value of further discussion.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman.*

Opportunities

The Milwaukee City Service Commission (City Hall, Milwaukee) seeks a librarian (man preferably) for the Milwaukee Public Museum.

The museum is the fifth largest scientific museum in the United States, and is the largest under municipal ownership and control. Its working program includes, in addition to the installation and maintenance of public exhibits, a series of public lectures, a course of lectures to the school children of the city, a very considerable amount of field and research work by staff members, and the publication of a year book, to which the different staff members contribute articles. The library is a public reference scientific library, but its principal use is by members of the museum staff. The librarian will be required to do not only the ordinary work of library maintenance but also to enlarge the library as much as possible, to do research work in co-operation with the members of the museum staff, and to assist in the editing, correction and proofreading of the museum's publications.

A broad scientific training as well as knowledge of library economy is necessary. A reading knowledge of French, German and Spanish is desirable. The library, which consists of about 50,000 volumes, is in the same building as the Milwaukee Public Library, which has about 500,000 volumes. The duties of the museum librarian will include research and correlation work in the Milwaukee Public Library. The salary attached to this position will at the outset be between the limits of $2,040 and $2,580, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and will be subject to later revision outside of these limits.

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